

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

SEVERAL years after the big flight from the socialist party desert, the wise men of what was left of the organization racked their brains for devices that would bring some of the wandering sheep back into the fold. Professions of loyalty to Americanism in contrast to the unpatriotic attitude of the Communists failed to make an impression on the deserters. They simply would not return no matter how many fatted calves were killed in their honor. The fact was that they found something more to their liking, an organization that was imbued with the missionary spirit they once that permeated the political soul of the socialist party. It was the K. K. K.

NOTING the successful methods employed by the K. K. K. organizers, methods that brought in shekels as well as souls, a socialist lawyer of Dayton, Ohio, conceived the idea that it would not be ethically wrong to follow the methods of the K. K. K. since the end justifies the means. He proposed that socialist organizers be turned loose on the population, work up a snappy sales talk and bring in the applicants subsequent to extracting from each individual who passed the pearly gates a fee not less than ten dollars.

A good percentage of this fee would go to the hustling organizer. The lawyer did not say where a subsidiary organization to manufacture robes, pillow cases, tar and feathers should be established to cater to the needs of the revitalized party. However, the recruits did not come. They paid their tens to the K. K. K. kliegles. The socialist lawyer lost heart and the paper he was editing drew a long breath, rolled its eyes, turned up its toes and started on the long journey.

It is said that the coming of spring is responsible for many budding fancies in youthful breasts but it is only a season of melancholy reflection for the aged. But there are exceptions. One would think that the socialists might be excused if they sloughed the responsibility of freeing the working class from their shoulders and passed their declining years smoking the pipe of peace by the fire-side and entertaining their great-grand-children with stories of heroic deeds performed in the dim and distant past. But the socialist party would rather die than admit its impotence.

It is no longer fashionable to appeal to workers to join what is left of the socialist party with the inducement that organization in a class party would strengthen the worker's arm and help him better his conditions in addition to furnishing him with an organization that would fight to emancipate him and his class from the capitalist yoke. This would be offensive to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and to the employing classes that would be disappointed if they discovered that the socialists had not completely reformed, that they were like a drunkard who only remained sober as long as liquor was unavailable. Then Oscar Wilde and Will Durant came to the rescue.

LET it be distinctly understood that Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Jail" is one of the world's literary masterpieces, and Wilde's plays are extremely entertaining. Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy" is popular summer reading but the sex angle connected with Wilde, is what gets the lovers of rare literature. So the socialists of New York now offer a set of Oscar Wilde's complete works and Will Durant's crime against philosophy as an inducement to voters—not necessarily workers—to come and hear the message. We suppose Saccoccio's "Decameron" is passe but Frank Harris's "My Life and Loves" is reported to be saucy reading. With the aid of the bookleggers and Frank Harris's autobiography the socialists should be able to capture Tammany Hall.

A New York Times editorial writer succeeded in being exceedingly funny in a recent editorial on "Irish Unity." He rummaged the editorial morgue for hoary burlesque wisecracks on the alleged predilection of the Irish for a desire to commit mutual annihilation. Mr. Och's bovine scribbler may be forgiven for filling space with this kind of nonsense but

(Continued on Page Two)

TELL YOUR AGENT

If your insurance agent is one of those glib-tongued fellows who leaves you exhausted but unconvinced, ask him to read THE DAILY WORKER Insurance Exposé. Begins Monday, April 11th, and daily thereafter.

U. S. JOINS BLOC TO MAKE WAR ON CHINA

UNION OF ROBBER NATIONS MENACE TO SOVIET UNION

Pravda, Ivestia Point to Guilt of England

See Raid on Embassy as Effort to Stampede

SHANGHAI, April 8.—The British Supreme Court here has sentenced three Indians to eighteen months of hard labor and deportation on charges of disseminating propaganda among the British troops.

PARIS, April 8.—The United States Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy will send a joint note to the Nationalist government protesting against the Nanking "outrages," according to the French foreign office. Because the imperialist powers have recognized only the Peking "government," a copy will also be sent to Peking.

Those in touch with the situation believe that Great Britain has definitely aligned the United States in making war on the Chinese Nationalist movement and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union Cautious.
MOSCOW, April 8.—The Soviet Union government is proceeding with due caution and does not intend to be provoked into precipitate action by the raids on the Soviet legation in Peking, according to statements today by the official press.

Charges are openly made by Pravda, official newspaper, that the raids in Peking were instigated by the British, and similar charges are made by Ivestia, another official newspaper.

Try To Prove Russia.
"This is a crime that borders on madness," said Ivestia, "a conspiracy that is nothing more than a desperate effort to provoke Russia to take a step that would unite the hands of the foreign powers for open intervention in China, but the Soviet Union has given several examples of having stronger nerves than those who try to provoke panic. It is useless to protest to Chiang Kai-shek. This representative of reaction is unable or unready to be held responsible for his own acts. However we announce our protest against those who inspired Chiang to this crime."

"Public opinion in the Soviet Union won't forgive this raid. We reserve to ourselves the right to repeat this protest again when we establish the real address to which the protest may be sent. We won't fall for this provocation. When we get the complete

(Continued on Page Three)

Meiliff Sentenced On Frame-up Which Had No Witnesses

What is branded by dealers of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union as the most brazen frame-up that has yet occurred since the reactionary right wing forces first launched their union-smashing drive, is the arrest and conviction of Oscar Meiliff who yesterday was given a six months sentence in Jefferson Market Court, by Judge Jesse Silverman.

"Threatened".
Meiliff is the fur worker who early this week was arrested by a member of the Industrial Squad on the word of A. Wiener, a right winger, who said he had been "threatened with assault." A technical charge of "attempted assault" was made, but this was changed yesterday to "disorderly conduct."

On this charge, which usually brings a small fine, Meiliff was sentenced to six months altho he has no record of previous arrests. There were no witnesses against Meiliff. Wiener's word was taken in the matter, and this bare frame-up was accepted by the court.

The union will appeal the case immediately and hopes to have Meiliff released very soon on bail.

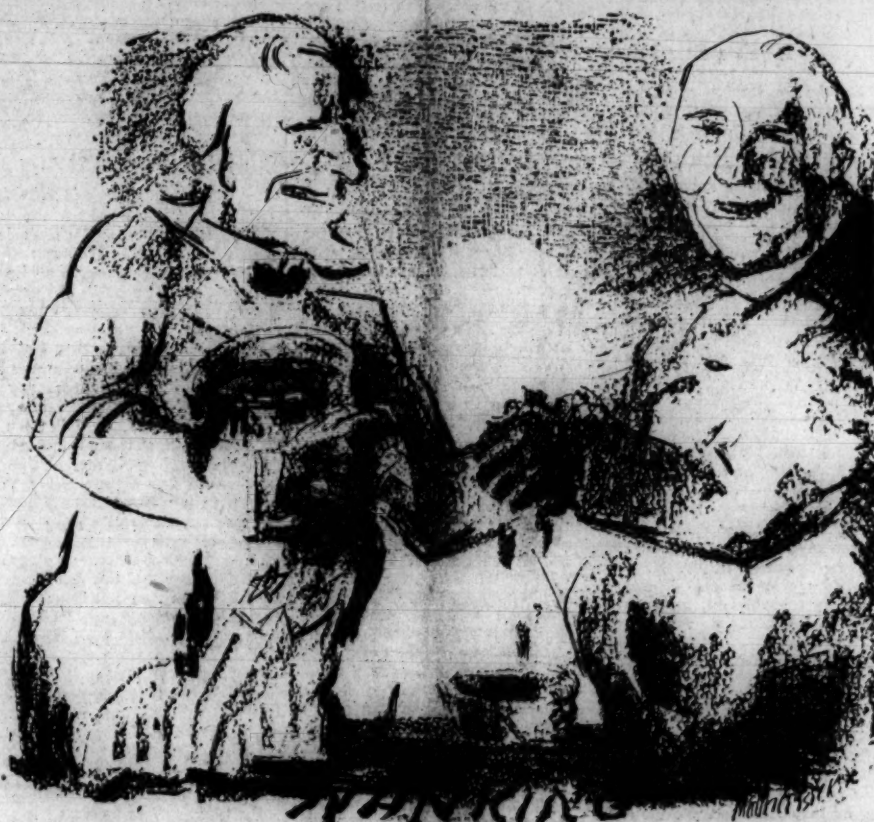
Strike For 12-Hour Day.
The salesmen of Liebenstein's shoe store, 877 Prospect Ave., the Bronx, are on strike for the 12-hour day. In the past they worked 15 hours, from nine o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night. They demand their hours to be from ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night.

Fur Workers Charge A. F. L. Heads Lie

SEALED IN BLOOD

AMERICA

ENGLAND



Smash the War Plot Hatched by Wall Street Government!

Wall Street government is driving this country to war. It is lying to the American masses. In Washington it denies joint action with other imperialist nations in China.

In China its diplomats, admirals and generals are acting jointly with the enemies of the Chinese liberation movement and the Soviet Union.

Wall Street government is following the classic method of imperialism—it is talking peace and making war.

Its policy is a WAR POLICY.

Its acts speak louder than its words.

The bombardment of Nanking in conjunction with Great Britain, now shown by such cables as that to the New York Nation to have been an act of murderous and unprovoked barbarism, the raids on the Soviet embassies in Peking and Tientsin, plotted and inspired at a joint meeting held in the American headquarters, the besieging of the Soviet consulate in Shanghai by the murderous offshoots of Kolchak's and Semenov's counter-revolutionary bandit bands acting under allied imperialist auspices, the continual dispatch of American troops to China, the fact that the navy is being placed on a war basis, the joint occupation of Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, joint action of American and British troops in the Hongkong area, the bloodthirsty tone of the American imperialist press—all this spells but one word—WAR.

Only fools can come to any other conclusion. It is because Wall Street and its government believes that the American masses are fools that it has as yet taken no drastic measures at home to suppress protest against its bloody plan in the Far East.

Let us be clear as to the issues involved.

American imperialism, jointly with other powers, is making war upon the Chinese workers and peasants who are fighting to free themselves from imperialist oppression, militarism and a semi-feudal system which grind them into the mud. It is ready to make peace with Chinese capitalists but it turns its guns upon the trade union and peasant organizations.

Great Britain has organized the fascist governments of Italy, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, etc., against the Soviet Union. In the Far East another front of imperialism has been set up.

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong are other cities that are occupied by imperialist troops acting jointly. War fleets of the imperialist powers patrol the Chinese coast and the rivers far into the interior of China.

Kellogg and Coolidge lie when they say there is no joint action with Great Britain and the other powers.

American workers and farmers must either call a halt on the murderous conspiracy hatched in the interest of this band of world robbers or find themselves chained as in 1917 to the gory chariot of the god of war.

Let Wall Street and its war mongers know that they cannot make murderers of the American masses.

Rally to the defense of the workers and peasants of China and the Soviet Union.

Smash the war plot of Wall Street and its government.

Join with the rest of the world's working class in a mighty protest which will make itself heard in the capital of every imperialist nation.

Hands Off China!

Hands Off the Soviet Union!

Withdraw all armed forces from China!

Build the United Front of the working masses against the war front of imperialism's murder bands!

NOTORIOUS SCAB GETS ONE MORE STRIKER JAILED

Rosalsky Sets \$15,000 Antonofsky Bail

The same scab who caused the frame-up of Joseph Goretzky, manager of Local 35, yesterday brought about the arrest of Jack Scharf on the charge that he had committed assault and larceny during the cloak strike of last summer.

Like all these cases connected with the strike, Scharf was arraigned before the notorious Judge Otto Rosalsky, who held him under \$10,000 bail for the grand jury.

Spent the Money.
Evidently the judge was in a spending mood yesterday—that is a mood for spending the workers' money—for he put Louis Antonofsky under \$15,000 when he came before the court on the frame-up charge that he had assaulted L. Katz, who made the complaint.

Antonofsky has been in the Tombs for two weeks waiting for a day when it suited Judge Rosalsky to hear his case. He is one of the paroled cloak strikers who was put into jail by this judge because Katz charged assault. Antonofsky has witnesses, including the boss and the workers in his shop, that at the time of the alleged assault he was in the shop. This is verified by his time card.

Still In Jail.
Twice Judge Rosalsky has refused to listen to this testimony, and has kept Antonofsky in jail. Twice the boss and the workers have come to court and spent their day waiting for the judge to hear them.

Yesterday, when Antonofsky started to tell his story, Judge Rosalsky said he was once more too busy to listen, and put him under heavy bail to await further hearing after his case of alleged assault against Katz is heard.

Ray Epstein and Berta Seid were arrested yesterday for picketing, and when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, were placed under \$500 bail each and are to appear for further hearing on April 12th and 13th.

Sard, Selzman Arraigned.
In the Sixth Bronx District Court, Anthony Sard and Martin Selzman, two cloakmakers were arraigned on charges of assault made by two brothers William and Louis Lubelsky.

Sard, who was arrested several weeks was held under \$1,000 bail; Selzman was placed under \$5,000 and \$2,500, on separate complaints made by each brother. The case will be heard on April 14th.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

"AS ONE UNIONIST TO ANOTHER" WOLL ACTED AS SPY, TRIAL SHOWS

A. F. of L. "Investigators" Tried to Bully Fur Leaders Into Police Bribe Admissions

"We never gave any money to the police, and we never told Matthew Woll, or anyone else, that we gave money to the police."

"Ever since the fifth week of our strike the reactionary leaders of the International Fur Workers' Union and the American Federation of Labor had been plotting to frame up the Joint Board leaders whom the workers elected and support."

Frame-Up To Get Leadership.

"They told if they charged us with graft they could railroad us to jail. This report, with its statements about bribery of the police, was made by Woll, McGrady and the others to injure us and help them to steal the leadership of the union."

This was the testimony of Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and head of the Law Committee during last year's strike, who appeared yesterday before Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in the Criminal Courts building to answer questions concerning the alleged bribery of the police which was charged in the report of the A. F. of L. investigating committee.

Samuel Mencher, chairman of the Strike Picket Committee, another witness, also denied that he had told the investigating committee he was responsible for bribing policemen, and declared:

"They made that all up because they had failed in settling the strike

over the heads of the strike committee. If we were bribing the police, why did the police beat up our workers and arrest them by the hundred?"

(Continued on Page Two)

French Die-Hards Try To Prosecute Doriot For Aid to Chinese

PARIS, April 8.—Fearing a revolt in Indo-China, French reactionaries are urging the criminal prosecution of Jacques Doriot, Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

An attempt will be made to prosecute Doriot before his return from China. It is alleged that Doriot has encouraged a sympathetic revolt in French Indo-China.

FROM SUPREME COURT OF CAPITAL TO SUPREME COURT OF THE MASSES

Appeal for Unity, Solidarity in Fight for Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti

Statement Issued by James P. Cannon, Secretary International Labor Defense

CHICAGO, April 8.—The International Labor Defense, thru its secretary, James P. Cannon, has issued a statement on the Sacco-Vanzetti state supreme court decision, pointing out that no one but a fool would expect other action from the courts of the textile barons of Massachusetts, and appealing from that judgment to the judgment of the masses of the workers. The statement says:

"The black robed judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have pronounced the doom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Evidence of frameup and conspiracy was piled high enough for the whole world to see, but the judges would not look at it. The New England bourgeois want the blood of innocent men. This was decided from the first, only fools expected otherwise. Only fools put faith in the courts of the enemy."

"It is all planned and decided. Some day soon the two Italian workers will be taken into the Dedham Courtroom, where they were falsely convicted of murder six years ago this summer, and there sentenced by Judge Webster Thayer of the Superior Court to die in the electric chair at Charlestown for the crime of rebellion against the capitalists."

"They will take them from their cells and strap them securely in the chair, they will turn on the switch with the hope that when the deadly electric current burns and sears the warm flesh of the two rebel workmen, there will also be consumed within those flames the cause they symbolize."

"So they have decreed, and so they hope. But the game is not over, there is another power yet to be considered. There is a higher court than that of the solemn reprobates who decreed the death of Sacco and Vanzetti. The laboring masses of America and the world have faith in Sacco and Vanzetti. It is time now to appeal finally to the masses. It is time for the workers to say their word."

"Such slender legal resources as yet remain must be utilized. This goes without saying, but the real hope for Sacco and Vanzetti must now be placed in the protest movement of the workers. Only the united protest movement of the workers can save Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of the executioners."

"The defense of Sacco and Vanzetti is an issue of the class struggle. They are not criminals but the symbols and standard bearers of the mil-

(Continued on Page Two)

MINERS ASSEMBLE FORCES TO STOP LATEST SCABBING

Avesta Coal Company in Open Shop Attempt

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8.—Progressives in the United Mine Workers of America are now calling upon the rest of the miners in that union to rally their forces immediately and rush more organizers and active unionists into the non-union territory, to offset the attack made on them by the Vesta Coal Co., which has just gone non-union.

Steel Tributary

The Vesta Coal Company supplies the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation with bituminous coal.

Joseph Edwards, general superintendent, in making his announcement, estimated that 3,000 would be affected, that number normally is employed in the Vesta mines.

Earlier in the bituminous suspension, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, one of the largest in western Pennsylvania announced it would operate with non-union miners after signing with the union for years.

(By Worker Correspondent).

Demonstrate For Union.

AVELLA, Pa., April 8.—Rain and continued threatening weather could not prevent the mass demonstration arranged by the local unions of the U. M. W. of A. to celebrate the establishment of the eight-hour day for the miners, and to unveil a monument to the memory of the five members of the U. M. W. of A. that were

(Continued on Page Two)

Defense Rallies to Save Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)
stant labor movement. The fight for Sacco and Vanzetti is the fight of the working class.

"The need of the hour is an organized, united movement of protest and solidarity on a national and international scale. In this movement unity must be the watchword. All partisan aims, all differences of opinion and all controversial questions must be put aside. All forces must be united without delay on the broadest possible basis for the struggle to free Sacco and Vanzetti. Organize the protest movement!

"Unite all forces!
"Free Sacco and Vanzetti!"

I. L. D. Calls for Conference.
The International Labor Defense in its statement, called for the immediate organization of a national conference for Sacco and Vanzetti.

"A national conference embracing all workers' organizations and sympathizing bodies and uniting all forces for Sacco and Vanzetti must be organized without delay," says the statement.

"The necessity for this national expression of the workers' unity and protest is so obvious as to need no argument. Opposition to such a mobilization is assistance to the executioners.

Protest Can Stay Execution.

"The International Labor Defense firmly believes that a mighty protest movement of the masses can yet stay the hands of the murderers and bring about the triumphant liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. All our energies and resources will be devoted to the organization of this movement."

Agitation Must Be Revived.

The national office of the I. L. D. has sent instructions to its local organization in 200 cities throughout the country to revive the agitation for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti on a bigger scale than ever before. The preliminary stages of this work of the I. L. D. locals as laid out by the national office calls for the lodging of mass meetings and demonstrations circulating petitions, distributing leaflets, stickers and posters printed by the national office of the I. L. D. and the sending of letters and telegrams to Governor Alvan T. Fuller at the state house, Boston, demanding the release of the two victimized agitators.

They Must Not Die!

"The whole agitation movement," says the statement, "must lead up to the holding of a gigantic national conference at which the faith and solidarity of the masses in the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti will be dramatized before the whole country."

"SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE INNOCENT AND SHALL NOT DIE!"

This slogan proclaimed long ago by Eugene V. Debs, is the slogan of our fight."

BOSTON, April 8.—World-wide appeals calling for the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti reached Gov. Alvan T. Fuller today. The executive chamber is being flooded with cablegrams from every corner of the earth.

Cablegrams arrived from the Red Aid, the German organization formed for the defense of class-war prisoners and which is similar to the International Labor Defense in this country. Wires were also received from 20 members of the British parliament, whose names have not as yet been made public.

General Strike in Buenos Aires.

Coinciding with the appeals to the governor, word comes of a 48-hour general strike in Buenos Aires as a protest against the action of the Massachusetts courts in refusing to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti in spite of the overwhelming insistence on their innocence by millions throughout the world, including distinguished lawyers who have been stirred by the flagrant injustice of the case.

Expert Puts Spot Light on Gigantic Insurance Swindle

This Monday THE DAILY WORKER, the only national labor daily, and "The Freiheit," Jewish Communist daily, with combined circulations of 75,000 in the metropolitan area, lead off with a series of articles attacking the graft and corruption with which the industrial (weekly payment) life insurance business is saturated.

Writer Well Equipped.
Prepared and written by Charles Yale Harrison, intimately associated with insurance activities for a number of years, the articles which will run for 30 days will describe vividly and in a lively style the technique of the huge insurance combines in swindling millions of dollars from workers throughout the country.

Praised by Nation Editor.
Lewis S. Gannett, associate editor of "The Nation," after reading these articles in a preliminary form, declared that "this ought to start another Armstrong investigation!"

In 1917, B. P. Armstrong, the late president of the late American Union Life Insurance Co., said: "Industrial insurance is a swindle of such gigantic magnitude that its literature should be excluded from the mails, its business suppressed and taken over by the state."

Lynchings Doubled in America During Last Year, Church Reports

WASHINGTON, April 8 (FP).—Lynchings nearly doubled in number in the United States in 1926 as compared with 1925, according to a summary made public by the Federal Council of Churches. While there were only 17 lynchings in 1925, there were 30 in 1926. Five states formerly on the "honor roll" of commonwealths in which no lives had been taken by mob violence, were the scene of deliberate mob killings. New Mexico was one of these. It had had no lynching in the previous years.

The churches' statement does not say where the 30 lynchings of the past year did occur, but indicated that they took place in 7 states, chiefly in the south.

Communist Position Towards China Given By Amter at Meeting

CLEVELAND, April 8.—The Chinese Community Association of Cleveland held a banquet to celebrate the capture of Shanghai by the National Revolutionary Party. About 100 persons were present, including Chinese students at Oberlin University.

Among the speakers were Mr. Lewis of the Y. M. C. A., Judge Mills and Captain Kirby. Mr. Lewis explained the demands of the Canton government, and ascribed some of the looting at Nanking to "Communist agitators." Judge Mills assured the Chinese present that the American people are in sympathy with the "justified demands of the Chinese people for independence. He warned the Chinese that they must be wary for the hardest period will come when they have to establish law and order. They must be careful to institute laws that "would be equal to rich and poor alike."

Captain Kirby told of his experience with the Chinese beginning with his acquaintance with two Chinese in New York. Very instructive as far as the present Chinese situation is concerned.

China's Friends.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, began his address with the words, "Chinese comrades and American friends."

Amter blasted the so-called interest of Americans in the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom. He assured the Chinese that their friends were Soviet Russia and the Communist International, to whom Sun Yat Sen had sent a letter on his deathbed. In answer to the insinuation that Communists instigate looting, Amter said that the "Communist Party and the Young Communist League of China work hand in hand with the Kuomintang. The industrial workers of the capitalist countries and the oppressed peoples of India, Afghanistan, Java, Egypt and Africa are the friends and supporters of the Chinese revolution. 'Hands Off China' must be the slogan emanating from the friends of China."

Wants Realism.

Mr. Mong, secretary of the Chinese Students Club, a Columbia student, begged the assemblage to come down out of the realms of idealism to the plane of reality. "It would be splendid if the American people were all in sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese people. Unfortunately they are not. Theoretically, even business men are in sympathy, but practically the question is different. 'What is to become of our concessions, settlements, investments,' they ask. That is the hitch to the question." Mr. Mong explained in detail what is going on and what the Chinese revolutionary party intends to do.

The meeting closed with the adoption of a resolution demanding that American warships and marines be withdrawn from China.

Pole Loan Strikes Snag; U. S. Bankers Want Govt. Control

WARSAW, April 8.—Negotiations for the \$50,000,000 American loan struck a snag yesterday when the American representative, M. Monnet, insisted on control of state finances, the management of the credit policies of the Bank of Poland and the appointment of four of sixteen directors of the bank's board.

It is understood that the Polish Government had struck a tentative agreement with the American bankers providing for an American observer who would not be a member of the bank's board but who would act as adviser in all financial transactions.

Later, however, it was learned that the American bankers wanted greater control over Polish finances, and that M. Monnet was not authorized to sign an agreement on those terms.

Missionary Shot In China Drew A Gun, — "Nation"

The American killed at Nanking, J. E. Williams, vice-president of Nanking University, was shot as he drew a revolver on the threatening Chinese soldiers, according to a report cabled to the New York "Nation" from Shanghai. Four other Americans who were with Williams when the shooting occurred were not injured. G. A. Kennedy, an American resident in China and a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism, is responsible for the statement.

Mr. Kennedy went to Nanking for the purpose of investigating the outrage. His report states that there were over 27,000 soldiers of the Northern army in Nanking when the first Nationalist soldiers entered the city at 3 a. m. on the 24th of March, and that it is impossible therefore to hold the Nationalists responsible for what occurred.

"The attacks on foreigners in the morning and afternoon of that day, resulting in the deaths of one American, two British, and one Japanese, and the looting of the consulates of those countries, cannot be conclusively fixed upon the Nationalist soldiers."

"The first of the four foreign deaths, that of J. E. Williams, vice-president of Nanking University, occurred at 3 a. m. on the twenty-fourth. It has been proved that four other Americans were with Williams at the time the soldiers threatened. Williams drew his revolver and was immediately shot dead. The others were not hurt. The three other foreign deaths occurred in the late afternoon before the bombardment, which was at 4.30 p. m. The Nationalist general entered the city at 5.30."

"The foreign houses burned or looted were all on the route taken by the Northerners in their efforts to escape from the city. Foreign houses were not the only houses looted. Hundreds of Chinese were robbed and many killed by the soldiers, presumably, again, Northerners running amuck."

"The physical effects of the bombardment by the British and American war vessels are comparatively slight. About fifty Chinese houses were wrecked, and one foreign-inhabited home was demolished. The number of Chinese casualties was probably under one hundred. But this is uncertain, as they have not yet been recorded."

Rank and File Miners Against Split Contract

(Continued from Page One)
killed in the march on Cliftonville in 1922.

Over fifteen hundred people gathered in front of the P. and W. Hall, and formed in marching order to the parade to the cemetery.

The line was headed by the Cannonbush Band and followed by the children from the Avella schools. Then came the local unions with the flags and banners of the union, and in addition banners bearing slogans calling for a general strike of the entire coal industry.

Slogans On Banners.

Other banners read: "We want no sliding scale because it will always slide down to the miners." "Organize the unorganized miners. No separate agreements. Keep the United Mine Workers united."

"We want a general strike of American workers for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and many others."

When the crowd gathered around the monument to the Cliftonville miners, a truck was provided for a speakers' platform, and Fred Siders, president of Local Union 2881 U. M. W. of A., and candidate for district president on the Brophy "Save the Union Ticket" in the recent election, opened the meeting.

Siders recounted the purposes of the meeting, among which was that of calling for a general strike of all mine workers, to defeat the bosses' lock-out of the miners of the central field.

David Hickey, who spoke in the name of the district organization did not meet with favorable response when he told the signing up of small mines on temporary agreements. He was interrupted with cries of "No separate agreements! Keep the mine workers united!"

Participants in the Cliftonville march spoke, as did also D. E. Earley of Pittsburgh, who took the stand for the International Labor Defense, and called attention to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Propose Illinois Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—Harry Fishwick, president of District 12, U. M. W. of A., has invited the operators to a conference. President Rice Miller, of the operators' association, has replied that he will meet with the miners' officials only if they are prepared to discuss a reduction in wages.

The southwestern operators' association and the union officials of Kansas, Oklahoma, and other southwestern states have adjourned without an agreement. They are meeting in Kansas City. The conference will continue tomorrow.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Woll Confesses That He Acted As Spy

(Continued from Page One)
dreds? I myself was arrested for no reason at all and was freed upon appeal to a higher court."

Shapiro also pointed out the unprecedented brutalities of the police up to the very end of the strike, and particularly the activities of the industrial squad. He told how workers were attacked by gangsters, and that these hirelings of the bosses were almost never arrested.

Police Attacks Brutal.

"We often used to say that the police and the industrial squad could not do a better job if they were on the employers' payroll."

"Our lawyer took the matter up with several police officials whom he knew, and we protested to the Central Trades and Labor Council, which sent a delegation to the mayor. But the brutalities went on just the same."

A. F. of L. Hearings Fishy.

Several times at yesterday's hearing it was mentioned as it had been by witnesses the previous day, that Matthew Woll was the only member of the investigating committee who was regularly present; and that on many occasions there was no stenographer present, or she was asked not to take notes.

Woll Hits Woll.

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the Joint Board, drew attention to the fact that Woll and McGrady had attempted to give the impression that the Joint Board leaders had asked for this withdrawal of the stenographer.

"Assuming that this inquiry is only to get at the facts in this case," said Mr. Walsh, "I believe, in the interests of fairness it should be brought out that it was Mr. Woll and the rest of the committee who asked the stenographer to leave."

At these times, the sole recorder of the proceedings was Mr. Woll. This was the case during Shapiro's appearance before the committee, and he declares that Woll made repeated efforts to force from him statements of the police force.

Woll Plays the Stoolpigeon.

"I told him over and over again that we did not pay any money," said Shapiro. "But he would come back to the subject and say, with a wink, 'Now come on, tell me how much you paid captains. Was it \$250 a week? How much did you pay the members of the industrial squad? Come on, tell me. This is just a conference on union affairs between friends. There is no harm in telling me.'"

"And I would tell him: 'Mr. Woll, do you think we would be paying the industrial squad to beat up our workers and send them to the hospital? We never paid any money to any policemen or to any official.'"

Shapiro said he and other Joint Board leaders had strenuously objected to Hugh Frayne, the New York organizer, being a member of the committee.

"Mr. Frayne had proved himself dishonest in his dealings with this union and we objected to his being a member of the committee," said Shapiro. "Time and again he had showed himself to be not a representative of labor but a representative of the employers. We did not trust him."

"Did you object to Mr. Woll or Mr. McGrady," asked Assistant District Attorney Brothers.

"No, we did not know them then," said Shapiro.

Never Saw Own Testimony.

Questioned as to whether he had ever been shown what was alleged to be his testimony before the investigating committee, Shapiro reported that although Woll had promised that the minutes of the proceedings should be submitted to the members of the Joint Board for correction, they had never seen a copy of them, had never signed their names to them, and knew nothing at all about what they were charged with saying until the stories came out in the newspapers.

Explains Expenditures.

Shapiro was grilled about expenditures he had made during the strike in an effort to discover whether there was any money for which he could not account; but he explained just what had been done with the Law Committee's money and that vouchers for all of it were in the hands of the finance committee.

Asked about one particular receipt which the auditors said they could not find, Shapiro replied:

"Well there were a lot of things those auditors did not want to find."

Gold and Hyman Speak On Crisis in Needle Trades This Sunday

The present situation in the needle trades will be described to the workers of Boro Park tomorrow, by the leaders of the left wing.

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, the Chairman of the Cloakmakers and Furriers Joint Boards and J. Boruchowitz, Manager of Local 2, will be the chief speakers with Sam Lipzin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as chairman.

The meeting was arranged by the Boro Park Workers Club to acquaint the workers of this section of the city with the situation which is constantly growing in tenacity.

The meeting will be held at Crystal Hall, 4214 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow at 1:30 P. M. Admission will be free.

Sapiro Took Money From Speculators For Potato Co-op.

DETROIT, April 8.—The first direct evidence tending to support Henry Ford's charges that Aaron Shapiro tricked American farmers, was given the jury today at the million-dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit in federal court.

Loans From Merchants.

Under cross-examination, Shapiro admitted he had obtained \$4,000 in loans for a baby potato cooperative in Idaho from Weyl and Zuckerman, Los Angeles commission merchants. The notes, securing the loans, were made out to Shapiro but Maurice Zuckerman, head of the commission firm, discounted them by signing the cooperative king's name.

Kidding the Farmer.

Reed, defending Ford, charged that this trickery was resorted to in order to prevent the farmers from discovering that the "cooperative" which was advertised to prevent speculation, was being financed by two well known speculators in potatoes.

Discuss Seniority Rule on Railroads

Attacks on the seniority rule of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks before the wage increase arbitration board were answered by the union officers. John G. Welber, New York Central Railroad vice-president, tried to tell the arbitrators that individual wage adjustments upward would have been made before if the seniority rule were inoperative.

Union officers J. A. Robertson and W. J. Winston, chairman of the road's lines east and west, replied that the brotherhood was always ready to negotiate in individual cases where the company wanted to give an employee a higher pay rate for greater efficiency or exceptional ability. Walber had argued that when the company was willing to pay an individual worker more, the seniority rule enforced the same rate for all in his grade, unless a special status was made for him.

Arbitrator William B. Wilson, chosen by the union, stated his belief that the seniority rule had generally increased the efficiency of the rank and file.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)
there are certain alleged radicals who seem to forget that countries long under the yoke of imperialism, countries like China, India, Egypt and races like the Jews and the Negroes, are the victims of a propaganda designed to humiliate them and render them objects of universal scorn.

ENGLAND is a past master in this art. She is working it off on the Chinese just now, as well as on the Hindus. Sure, England would have no objection to a United India or a United China if only the Chinese and Hindus stopped killing each other! Indeed, England is engaged in the altruistic work of protecting the peoples of these countries from each other. In Ireland it was the catholic and protestant religions that prevented the Irish from getting freedom. The fact is that British money and British intrigue is the chief cause of the disunity of those countries which British imperialism holds for purposes of exploitation. She fastened the opium trade on China at the point of a gun, exploited Chinese workers at the point of the bayonet and now tries to block the onward march of the Nationalist movement with warships, tanks and purchased Chinese generals.

The same attitude is being developed here towards the Filipinos and Latin Americans. The idea is being planted in the public mind that those people cannot live together in harmony. The bayonets of American soldiers must be interposed between the perpetually warring factions. It is the old imperialist method under the slogan "Divide and Conquer." Radical workers should be careful not to ape the bourgeois flunkies from the editorial scribbles to the buffoon comedians on the stage. The battle array against world imperialism will find the insulted, bullied, exploited and humiliated subject peoples lined up with the exploited workers and farmers of the so-called free countries against the common enemy, unless our stupidity throws them into the arms of the foe.

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"Tired Radicals"

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8:30 P. M.—Open Forum

PROF. MARK MAY

"Psychology and Character Test"

ADMISSION FREE

CHICAGO, April 8.—Plans of the Reed Senate Committee investigating campaign fund expenditures were expected to be announced today in Detroit by Senator James A. Reed, following the ruling here yesterday of Vice President Charles G. Dawes that the committee did not lose its power with the adjournment of the sixty-ninth congress.

GARMENT WORKER PRISONERS WRITE LETTER TO COMMITTEE OF HUNDRED COMMENDING CAMPAIGN

The nine prisoners held at Hart's Island because of their activities in the cloakmakers' strike appealed to the committee of one hundred to "give us a helping hand" in a letter received yesterday by Ann Washington Craton, secretary of the committee.

Thank Committee.

The prisoners had read in the newspapers the attacks made by Morris Sigman of the International upon the committee and its attempts to raise a defense fund to work for their release, and to give aid to their families. They declare in their joint letter "we are thanking you and wishing you success in this great undertaking which means our freedom."

Their letter is as follows:

New York Penitentiary

Hart's Island, New York

Sec. of Committee of Hundred,

Civic Club, 18 E. 10 Street, N. Y.

Dear Miss Ann Washington Craton:

We, the undersigned prisoners of the recent garment strikes, at Hart's Island read a statement in the press that a committee of one hundred has been organized for the purpose of freeing the prisoners of the recent cloak and furrier's strikes.

We wish and hope that the fair and liberal minded people of this great country will give you a helping hand.

Joint Board Cares For Them.

We are also glad to inform you that the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union at 130 East 25th St., N. Y., under the leadership of Louis Hyman and Joseph Boruchowitz, Charles Zimmerman and Julius Portnoy are up to the present time taking care of us in prison and our families at home financially.

We will also appreciate a representative of your committee to call on us, or communicate, if any information is required.

Yours for our freedom, and hoping to hear some good news from your committee. Sincerely yours,

Max Bernstein (No. 46849); Morris Turetsky (No. 46703); Harry Friedman (No. 46894); Paul Kalcchman (No. 46708); Arthur Zinn (No. 46733); Samuel Grossman (No. 46711); Charles Wolfish (No. 46705); Tony Morandine (No. 46704); A. Kutznik (No. 46728).

Those figures have no parallel in any other country. The huge reserves of \$35 billions in deposits easily crowd out competition from any and all other capitalist nations. Look at the first 10 banks:

1. Midland, London...\$1,789,000,000

2. Lloyds, London...1,684,000,000

3. Barclays, London...1,508,000,000

4. Westminster, London...1,388,000,000

5. National Provincial

London...1,261,000,000

6. National City

New York...1,083,000,000

7. Federal Reserve

New York...928,000,000

8. Chase National

New York...852,000,000

9. Bank of England

London...695,000,000

10. Bank of Montreal

Montreal...658,000,000

The English banks rank first because they constitute the Big Five, with control over practically the entire banking structure of England. But the combined deposits of the 150 largest Anglo-American banks are split nearly 50-50 between the British and the United States, with \$17,900,000,000 in 91 U. S. banks and \$17,885,000,000 in 59 British Empire institutions.

The far-flung Empire is represented in the 10th bank in size, the Bank of Montreal, Canada; the 12th, the Royal Bank of Canada of Montreal; the 17th, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, in Sydney; the 18th, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto; the 21st, the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta and so on. Other empire banks with deposits of more than \$200,000,000 are to be found in Hongkong, Manchester, Edinburgh and Halifax.

The only force which could ever overthrow such a colossus is that of the exploited peoples of the world. Already the workers of half of Europe and Asia, as represented in the Soviet Union and China have thrown off the possibilities of bondage to London and New York. The great Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union (8 St. & Astor Pl.) at 8 o'clock Admission Free

Sunday, April 10—Dr. Edward J. v. Menager: "Daily Living and Recent Scientific Experiments."

Tuesday, April 12—Dr. Michael Levine: "Some Biological Problems."

Friday, April 15—No meeting.

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL

Lex. Av. & 23d St. at 8 o'clock.

Single Admission, 25 cents.

Reduction for Course Tickets.

Monday, Apr. 11—Houston Peterson: "Flaubert and the World of Fiction—The Temptation of St. Anthony." An Outline of Religion.

Judge Considers Painter Bosses Injunction Plea

Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan in Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision on the application of a group of boss painters for a temporary injunction to restrain the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, District Council 21, "from calling a strike, or from continuing a strike, if there is one."

R. B. Moore to Talk On Brussels Conference at Harlem Forum Sunday

Richard B. Moore, who has just returned from the Brussels conference against imperialism, will be greeted at a mass meeting at the Mother Zion Community House, 151 W. 138th St., tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

Other speakers on the program include Samuel Sha, member of the Kuomintang, U. S. Bonjee, of the India Freedom Foundation, and George Weston, of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

NEWSBOYS WANTED

To sell THE DAILY WORKER at union meetings. Commission paid. Report to the Local Office, 108 East 14th Street.

Shop Chairmen Council To Meet in Manhattan Lyceum Tuesday Night

The council of dress and cloak shop chairmen will meet on Tuesday, April 12th right after work in Manhattan Lyceum, not Cooper Union as was announced yesterday in this paper.

Iron and Bronze Shop Chairmen Meet Today

"An important meeting of the shop chairmen and the organization Committee of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Structural Workers' Union will be held on Saturday afternoon April 9, 1937 at the office of the Union, 7 East 15th Street, City at 3:30 P. M. SHARP.

The union is calling the attention of all the shop chairmen that on Saturday afternoon, April 10, 1937 a mass meeting of all the Iron and Bronze Workers' union and non-union will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, City at 3:30 P. M.

This will be the start of the big organization drive to unionize all the open shops and it is therefore necessary that all the members of the union be present.—A ROSENFELD, Secretary.

For Worker Win 40 Hour Week

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., April 8.—The forty hour week was won by fifty members of the Fur Workers Union here after a two day strike. They are employed by the Alaska Chemical Co.

Left Wing Workers To Make Merry at Big Ball Tonight

The attack of the right wing bureaucracy upon the needle trades union is producing quick results. The workers are learning that in unity there is strength and the movement toward amalgamation is gaining new strength.

To-night, the Capmakers, Furriers, Cloakmakers, Dressmakers, Millinery Workers, Food Workers, Building Trades Workers and Office Workers will dance at the great Amalgamation Ball which is being held at the Star Casino.

All of the young, vigorous, determined left wing will be there which means that Schachtman, Sigman and Woll will give the place a wide berth. In itself this will be an event that will be long remembered by all those who participate.

This ball has been arranged under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League for the benefit of the defense and relief of the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers.

Admission will be 50 cents for tickets in advance, on sale at the Joint Boards and all local unions.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Father Who Killed Doctor to Die

Raving like a mad man, Francesco Caruso, 36, who must die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of Dr. Casper Pendola, paced his cell in murderers' row in Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn, yesterday and cried for his 6-year-old son, Joseph.

It was because of the death of this boy that Caruso choked and stabbed Dr. Pendola to death February 13, last. The physician had been attending the boy, ill with diphtheria, and in an effort to save his life had administered anti-toxin. The boy died and Caruso accused Pendola of having killed him with the injection.

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DEMAND GROWS THAT KELLOGG LEAVE THE GOV'T

Mexican Scandal Breaks Over Administration

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary of State Kellogg and his underlings in the State Department are stunned by revelations relating to the intrigue of this government in Mexico. It is now clear that the Calles government in Mexico is familiar with some of the secret documents relating to preparations for military invasion of this country in Mexico.

Just how the documents came into Calles' possession is a mystery, but when the record of the Harding-Coolidge regime is recalled it is not at all surprising. From the day it came into power in 1921 its record has been one long sordid story of graft and corruption. Doherty, Denby, Fall, young Roosevelt and the other luminaries of the early days of "revelry," have been replaced by those who have learned caution from their predecessors' experience, but no one here doubts that the same old game is being played. It is not unlikely that some of the oil interests in Mexico revealed the military plans and secrets of this country toward Mexico, with which they are familiar, in order to terrorize the Calles government into ignoring its own land laws.

Now that the conspiracies of the state department are known to the Mexican government, Kellogg and his staff are trying to evade the just denunciation that is their due by charging that some of the more damning documents that reveal the imperialist policy of the United States are forgeries.

It appears, from the information at hand, that the state department is hard put to get out of the fix they find themselves in because Calles, instead of yielding to their bluff, called it and exposed them.

A number of congressmen and senators still here, when they speak of the matter at all, express the opinion that there is nothing further for Kellogg to do but resign before the storm breaks over his head.

4,000 Flay U. S. War—"Hands Off China"—Slogan

Indignation at the imperialistic massacre of innocent Chinese civilians at Nanking, and demands that the United States cease its unauthorized war against the Chinese liberation movement, were contained in resolutions unanimously adopted by thousands of workers who joined in "Hands Off China" meetings at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., and at Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave.

Speak For Oppressed People.
The speakers included Ziang-ling Chang, Chinese consul general in New York; S. N. Ghose, executive secretary of the India Freedom Foundation; Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress; William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER; C. T. Chi, Chinese student representative; Dorothy Wang, of Columbia, and Carl Weissberg of City College.

Rape Press.
Ziang-ling Chang, consul general of China, after declaring that he fears that anything he might say will undoubtedly be exaggerated and garbled in the capitalist papers of this city, said that the present liberation movement in his country is the natural result of seventy-five years of concession-grabbing, extra-territorial "rights," and other forms of imperialistic domination on the part of foreign nations.

"The future of the new China is very bright," he said, "but prospects for peace in the near future are considerably dimmed by the presence of the battleships and marines of Great Britain and the United States."

Fake China Reports.
In discussing the current dispatches appearing in the capitalist papers, Ziang-ling Chang warned that "the public in the United States is in serious danger of being misled by biased reports from China by way of different sources."

Greatest In History.
"History records no revolutionary movement of such gigantic proportions as is seen in China today," declared William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER.

"One-third of the earth's population is in revolt against world imperialism. The Soviet Union and Rising China together have 600,000,000 people.

"Unity of these two great groups of oppressed peoples will smash the imperialist offensive against both China and the Soviet Union."

Adopt Resolution.
The following resolution was adopted at the meeting held at Central Opera House and the Royal Palace Hall, Brooklyn:

WHEREAS, the Nationalist movement of China is struggling for the liberation of the Chinese people from the rule of brigand war lords and the oppression of foreign imperialists, and WHEREAS, the Nationalist cause is supported by the overwhelming masses of Chinese people who have awakened to a new life and are passionately struggling for a "Free and United China,"

WHEREAS, the advance of the People's Armies over the largest part of China has been marked by almost bloodless victories,

WHEREAS, Britain and our government are launching a war against the Chinese people. Fifty-seven American battleships and thousands of marines are in China now exhibiting a display of armed forces unparalleled since the world war, provoking

the Chinese masses, and creating a feeling of resentment towards foreigners,

Ghastly Crime.
WHEREAS, the bombardment of Nanking by American and British battleships is one of the most ghastly crimes committed against the Chinese people. A city of one-half million people was set afire. Thousands of peaceful inhabitants were killed and mutilated by shells, and thousands of others were deprived of their homes.

WHEREAS, our government is still despatching armed forces to China, thus preparing for further massacres of the Chinese people, ultimately strangling the Nationalist movement and assisting the war lords and bandits to oppress the Chinese, and

WHEREAS, the mobilization by the great powers may at any moment lead to the outbreak of another world war; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, several thousand people in mass meeting assembled at Central Opera House, New York City, most emphatically protest against the shameful and bloody perpetrated by our battleships against defenseless Chinese in Nanking, and be it further

Withdraw Marines.

RESOLVED, that we demand the withdrawal of marines and battleships from China, the cancellation of unequal treaties which oppress the Chinese people and the recognition of the Canton National government, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be sent to the president of the United States, the secretary of foreign affairs, Senator William E. Borah and the press.

Passaic Workers Get Brutal Jail Terms and Fines

HACKENSACK, April 8.—Brutal jail sentences to five men and women, the imposition of fines on 19 others, all followed by venomous speeches by the presiding judge,—these were the overtones heard today of the recent textile strike at Passaic.

Judge Displays Ire.
Adolph Wisenofski was sentenced to serve from five to twenty years; Paul Kovac and Nicholas Schilici, from one to five years, all hard labor at the state penitentiary for charges growing out of the "bomb" case during the close of the industrial war in the mill town. Eleven workers were originally accused of being implicated in this case, 10 of whom are now serving terms of three years in the penitentiary the remaining one was acquitted when he insisted on a trial and tangible evidence be brought against him.

Two Women Go To Jail.
Two small Italian women, mothers, were sentenced to three months each in jail. They were accused of assaulting members of the Passaic police force.

Aggregate fines of \$1,250 were imposed on 19 men and women who were charged with "disorderly conduct" as a result of their participation in picketing activities.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

regarding the performance of

'Fiesta'

By arrangement with the New Playwright's Theatre, The DAILY WORKER Benefit Week has been postponed to April 25. All tickets purchased previously will be exchanged for others to suit the convenience of the purchaser. All tickets should be purchased at least four days before the performance in order to have The DAILY WORKER receive the benefit. Buy your tickets now at The DAILY WORKER Office, 108 E. 14th Street, or at the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place.

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The Right Wing is Defeated Twice in Two Days.

The right wing in the needle trades, in spite of the renewal of the drive on the rank and file under pressure of the American Federation of Labor's special union wrecking committee, has suffered two defeats in the last two days.

The first defeat was delivered by the membership of the Furriers' Union when 5,000 fighting workers jammed Webster Hall and Cooper Union to show in an unmistakable manner their loyalty to the leadership and program of the left wing and their hatred and contempt for the right wing, its allies the bosses and the stoolpigeon tactics of this array of cockroach capitalists and corrupt labor officials.

All reports agree that no more enthusiastic and determined meeting has been held since the right wing began its disruptive action.

The second defeat has occurred as a result of the flop which the "investigation" of police bribery engineered by Woll and Green and Frayne has become. Only the friendliness of the capitalist press to these three mouth fighting musketeers has prevented the whole affair turning into a public farce.

Neither Porthos Green, Aramis Woll nor D'Artagnan Frayne has been able to name even one policeman or detective to whom the left wing paid money. Since they charged that the Communists had whole police precincts and the entire industrial squad on the payroll, their failure to dig up even one "harness bull" who got the price of a drink of third-rail hooch lends color to the belief that they have been victimized by still more reckless liars—their socialist party officialdom allies.

But the actions of the two most prominent heads of the American labor movement and their man Friday Frayne in this situation are something worse than ridiculous and our laughter should not lead us to forget that these high-salaried frequenters of palatial hotels have spit on the one tradition above all which American labor held sacred, i. e. the tradition that under no circumstances and no matter what the provocation, no union member or official should unite with the police, bosses and courts against other union members and other sections of the labor movement in cases growing out of strikes and internal union struggles.

Green, Woll, Frayne, Sigman, Shachtman, Beckerman, joined by the officialdom of the socialist party and the Forward, have become part and parcel of the punitive machinery of Tammany Hall. They have forfeited their right to be looked upon as anything else than enemies of the labor movement. They are Civic Federationists.

They will be driven out of the labor movement just as soon as the workers know what their actions mean. No effort must be spared to the end that every trade unionist knows that in New York their officials are not fighting the bosses but have united with them and with all other enemies of the labor movement to railroad to jail the officers and members of needle trade unions who got the 40-hour week in the fur section of the industry.

It is to punish this crime against efficiency unionism and boss-controlled unions that Green, Woll, Frayne, Sigman, etc., have banded together with bankers, bosses, police, gangsters, spies and the capitalist press.

War Preparations Against China Increase

Developments in the Chinese situation are in two directions: First, dispatches from as far north and west as Kalgan show that even in this remote section the anti-imperialist movement is alive and active. All China with the exception of Manchuria proper has combined to smash foreign domination.

Second, the imperialist powers, especially the United States, are strengthening their armed forces. The Dollar steamship line apparently has been requisitioned by the war department for the transportation of troops and although there are contradictory rumors it seems certain that another regiment of marines and two batteries of artillery have been ordered to China.

The strikes which are taking place in Hankow and other large centers and which are directed principally against imperialist enterprises, are so effective that the foreign warships up the Yangtze River are having difficulty getting coal. Admiral Williams has informed the war department that it may be necessary to send all coal burning gunboats back to Shanghai for this reason.

At Changsha a boycott and strike against American firms has been declared. The crews on all Standard Oil boats have struck. This is only the beginning of a mass movement which will make American imperialism remember Socony Hill for a long time to come.

Postal workers, custom house workers, seamen and transport workers are striking in a dozen different cities. It is evident that the trade unions are directing their efforts to hampering the key services as much as possible and thereby tying the hands of the imperialist forces.

The published accounts of the notes sent to the People's government by the United States, Great Britain and Japan indicate that no ultimatums were delivered and this is at variance with the continued provocation and preparation for war by the imperialist powers. Their actions take on still more of a conspiratorial character in view of the sensational information cabled that the Nation by one of its Chinese correspondents to the effect that the missionary, Williams, and other foreigners killed in Nanking were killed by retreating Shangtungese troops and that the soldiers of the Peoples Army were in no way responsible.

The events since the bombardment of Nanking all fit into one pattern—a war pattern.

There are now 28 warships of the imperialist powers anchored in the port of Hankow approximately 800 miles up the Yangtze River. Foreigners are leaving and if the statements of the capitalist press correspondents can be believed in this respect preparations are being made to bombard the city as soon as all foreign residents have left.

Stopping war on China is now the main task of the working class in the imperialist nations. The Hands Off China meeting

Economic Notes

By T. LOAF.

TWO so-called gentlemen slipped out recently quite unnoticed from New York. Messrs. Mlynarski and Krzyzanowski, members of a special Polish financial mission that had stayed here for about five weeks on a usual errand. As is customary with these missionaries, they "denied" coming here for a loan. You see, they have not gotten it yet, or to put it differently, "the loan is likely later."

For prior to obtaining a loan the Polish government must accept the terms of a financial reorganization worked out by the now notorious American "economic consulting doctor," Prof. Kemmerer of Princeton University. The Polish government has suggested "certain modifications" in the Kemmerer program that to all appearances led to a greater financial independence of the Polish state and incidentally to broader possibilities of graft and corruption on the part of the Polish officials. So or otherwise, the Polish missionaries apparently have not been able to obtain the desired changes, for—to put it in the Aesopian jargon of the financial newspaper scribes—"all differences regarding details in the report had been cleared up and the Polish government would soon give its approval in its entirety." A loan, variously estimated as between \$50,000,000 and \$200,000,000 would then be its reward.

Incidentally, a certain Mr. Feitelberg is negotiating meanwhile with Polish officials about "revaluation" of some 5 per cent bonds, issued by the city of Warsaw in 1921 and sold to American investors. Mr. Feitelberg represents 2,000 out of 7,000 American bondholders who paid for the bonds \$600,000 and would at the "revaluation" offered by the city of Warsaw, be able to cash in on them exactly one tenth of this sum, or \$60,000. The bondholders propose a somewhat less lucrative "conversion."

It was in the summer of 1926 that the "economic consulting doctor" worked out the plans for "reorganizing the finances" of Poland. His "recommendations" included even the drafting of the laws necessary for the execution of the reforms, leaving to the "sovereign" Polish nation the job of nodding the head and, of course, paying the expenses.

Since then Mr. Kemmerer left for South America where he succeeded already in "reorganizing the finan-

Let's Fight On! Become a Ruthenberg Member

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name
Address
Occupation
Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ford Workers Donate \$100 to Ruthenberg Sustaining Campaign

DETROIT, April 8.—Inclosed find a contribution of \$100.00 to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund from the Ford Nuclei Central Bureau.

The comrades of the Central Bureau who are responsible for the publication of The Daily Worker, realize the importance of maintaining THE DAILY WORKER, the most powerful weapon in our struggle against imperialism. Comrade Ruthenberg gave his life to the revolutionary movement and we can't build a greater monument in his honor than the building up of a powerful Communist Daily. We pledge to "close our ranks" and "fight on" to final victory in the spirit and determination of our great leader, Comrade Ruthenberg.

Yours in the bitter struggle,
Ford Nuclei Central Bureau.

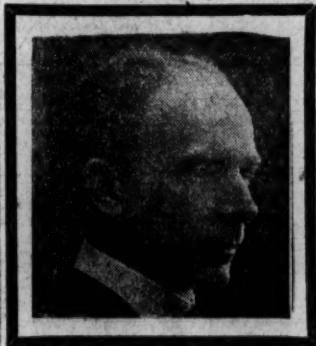
"China Today," Topic At the Workers' School Forum Sunday Night

Samuel Sha, of the "Chinese Workers Alliance," will lecture at the Workers' School Forum, 108 East 14th Street, this Sunday night (April 10), on the interesting problem which has been so much discussed in the press of the entire world during the past week, namely, the problem of the Inner Situation of the Kuomintang Party of China. The relationship between Communists and non-Communists, between workers, peasants, students, merchants, manufacturers and all the other complicated class problems which constitute the inner politics of the Kuomintang, will be taken up as well as the relationship between the political Bureau of the Kuomintang and the military staff of the People's National Army. The General title of Mr. Sha's lecture is "What is Happening in China?"

His lecture will be followed next Sunday night, April 17, by a lecture by Jay Lovestone, Acting General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, on "America and the Next War," and on Sunday, April 24, Joseph Freeman, proletarian journalist, who is returning from Russia on April 15, will lecture on "Russia in 1927."

Workers Party Membership Meeting. NEWARK, March 8.—A special membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held next Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 808 So. 14th St. The Ruthenberg membership drive and the campaign for THE DAILY WORKER will be the subjects to be especially considered. All members are urged to attend.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Reaction Must Not Crush The Daily Worker

For three years THE DAILY WORKER has raised aloft the banner of militant opposition to American imperialism. For three years it has been in the forefront of the struggle for progressive trade unionism and for the organization of the unorganized. For three years it has maintained a sharp criticism of the institutions of American capitalism. Comrade Ruthenberg devoted himself unsparingly to the establishment and the strengthening of this weapon. And now reaction seeks to crush our paper.

The efforts of the National Security League, the American Patriotic Society, the Bomb Squad, and the District Attorney to crush THE DAILY WORKER must not succeed. THE DAILY WORKER means too much to the working class, for us to permit it to succumb under the iron heel of capitalism. The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund has been launched to build a better and stronger DAILY WORKER. In the midst of this campaign we have been made the target of a vicious and powerful attack. We will utilize the resources obtained to fight against this attack. With the funds obtained we will not only repel these attacks but we will mobilize even greater resources behind our paper.

Now is the time when the paper needs your help most. Help to defend it against the attack of the exploiters. Help to build it in the interests of the working class. Contribute to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund. Act now!

DAILY WORKER.
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of dollars cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER. I will pay the same amount regularly every

Name
Address
City
State

Attach check or money order.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

HOW TO SET FOREIGN NEWS: A SHORT COURSE FOR AMBITIOUS LINOTYPERS.

The rule to go by is to use the biggest possible type for rumors, allegations, indications, maybes, and other matter that is obviously fake. Unless set big such material will be overlooked. It is therefore the duty of editors and linotypers to make it big, bold and impressive. The subsequent denials or corrections should be set in agate. The original story has by that time been forgotten anyhow; or else it has been repeated so often that a correction does no good anyhow. In either case there is no use wasting space and lead, so set small.

A few samples will illustrate the general technique and should be useful to the linotypers, even if one of them (the one who sets this column) calls us names for giving him a lot of trouble.

I.
WASHINGTON, March 32.—Incomplete reports from China indicate a murderous attack upon foreigners in Nanking in which a vast number of Americans and other foreigners perished. No estimate of the dead is available, but there were 150 Americans on the scene and responsible officials in Washington therefore confidently hope for the worst.

Well-informed circles believe that women were among those attacked, and judge from their past experience in such things that many have been violated. A report that many women are in the hospitals lends color to this belief.

SHANGHAI, March 32.—Many foreigners, mostly Americans, were killed and wounded by Chinese ghouls in Nanking today. American women were attacked and raped. The hospitals are overcrowded with women recuperating from attacks.

SHANGHAI, March 32.—Exact figures on the number of dead and wounded Americans in yesterday's massacre are not yet available. Naval statisticians have been busy all day making calculations.

III.
NANKING, March 32.—One American was killed in the Nanking shooting, and another sprained an ankle climbing over a fence. Two American women have been in the hospital since January. They are tubercular patients.

A Christian Science Martyr Who Demonstrated Healing by Faith Though He Went Delirious and Died in the Attempt.—An obituary to Herbert B. Hanger, manufacturer of artificial limbs in Washington, D. C., appearing in "The Scalpel," a medical trade journal, gives the following graphic account of a heroic demise:

"On the Monday following Christmas he was taken violently ill during the afternoon with what appeared to be ptomaine poisoning. He was an ardent Christian Scientist, and from the beginning to the end he never faltered one iota in his belief that he would be restored. His faith was absolute. He was delirious at times, and at other times his sight, speech, and hearing were affected; but at all times when his mind was clear he refused all offers of medical aid and treatment. His character and determination of purpose were such that he would never entertain the thought of compromise. He lived and died in the faith he had chosen. Not a word of complaint nor the semblance of a sigh passed over his lips, even during the several periods when he must have realized that he was passing through the shadow of the valley. At other times, he stoically and without complaint went through extended though futile periods of the most intense suffering. IT WAS A MOST COMPLETE DEMONSTRATION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAITH. He passed away on Wednesday, January 26th, at 7 o'clock in the evening."

The Triumph of Philosophy; For This Plato, Spinoza, Kant et al Lived and Labored.—The New York Telegram, famous for its philosophical outlook on life, announces in huge letters that Will Durant, who put a thrill in philosophy, will cover the Snyder murder trial. And its equally highbrow competitor, the tabloid Daily Mirror, is running a comic strip version of Dr. Durant's "Story of Philosophy."

Imperialist Etiquette.—After all the foreigners in Peking aren't as hard on the Chinese as people thought. Immunity from Chinese laws for the foreign embassies is one of the extra-territorial privileges that Great Britain, America and the rest hate to give up. But when it came to a test they relaxed. They gave permission to Chang Tso-lin's soldiers to raid the Soviet embassy, seize books and papers and arrest the personnel.

FROM A GALLERY OF FUTILITIES—

4. Courage and Convictions.

Bill is not among those who lack the courage of their convictions. Quite the contrary. He is simply bursting with courage. He would like to go out and smash things to hell. He wants to mount platforms and denounce something or somebody as they never have been denounced before. His eyes flash fire, and his gestures are fearless.

But he is unhappy. He, alas! suffers from the reverse complaint. He lacks convictions to match his courage. . . . He can find nothing in which he can believe hard enough and long enough to spend some of his fighting energy. It's killing him.

When Bill sees a new "cause" coming along he rushes to meet it. Maybe at last, he thinks, he will find something to fight for. But no . . . before he has so much as girded his loins to do battle, his faith ebbs and he finds himself high and dry looking for something else. He's tried nearly everything, with the same result.

Bill, of course, likes to call himself a cynic.

Another Way To Be Comfortably Dead.—To the samples of luxury and ease possible for well-to-do corpses which we printed not so long ago, please add a third. The New York Mausoleum Association describes its "Cypress Hill Abbey" thus:

"A beautiful Mausoleum right in the city.

Location—Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Sponsored—By leading men of Brooklyn.

Approved—By leading Ministers.

Beautiful grounds—Ample fund for upkeep of building and grounds.

Cost—No more than first class ground burial. One cost only and that the first.

Beautiful Receiving Tomb for free use of Subscribers until building is completed.

A large percentage of space subscribed by leading families.

Terms may be arranged."

Settling the Nicaraguan Question.—Henry L. Stimson has been sent by President Coolidge to straighten the difficulties in Nicaragua. He is instructed to bring about peace. He was picked for the job, obviously, because he was formerly Secretary of War.

A Very Appropriate Choice.—"U. S. MAY SEND TROOPS TO CHINA BY DOLLAR LINE," a Herald-Tribune headline informs us.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1927.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

WHEN A FARMER BEGS FOR RELIEF



EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

Southern employers of labor are deeply alarmed over the prospect of mass migration of Negro labor from the south. And well they might be. The restlessness and dissatisfaction of the Negro masses in the "southern heaven of happiness" is continually increasing. Whether the east, north or west really offer the Negro masses better conditions of life, the Negroes seem to feel that by leaving the south they stand to lose nothing. In other words, nothing can be worse than what the Negro worker and farmer are getting in the south.

The impending movement of thousands of Negroes from the south to Chicago has moved the capitalists and their newspapers in Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama to frantic measures to prevent what they term "a shortage of labor on the farms and in the factories of those states."

An appeal issued by the city commissioners of Mobile, Alabama, through Mayor Hartwell, says in part:

Many Alabama Negroes are leaving the south, going to Chicago, with a promise of social favor and rich employment. Believing that there is a better understanding between the Negro and the white man of the south than in any other section, we request that the Negroes seriously consider a movement of this character before taking action, especially in view of the fact that unemployment is so widespread in the city of Chicago. Statistics recently published estimate that there are more than 25,000 Negroes out of work in that city.

In their anxiety to keep the Negroes from leaving the south, the capitalists of that section are even ready to "blacken" the good name of Chicago by presenting Negro life there almost in its true light. Which, however, does not in the least detract from the hypocrisy of their appeal to the Negroes. Just imagine: the understanding between the Negro and the white man (read: capitalists—A. B.) in the south is better than in any other section! Is there anything more brazenly hypocritical than this?

To counteract the urge of the Negroes to migrate, the Mobile chamber of commerce pictures in glowing terms the grand possibilities for prosperity in the south. It says in its bulletin:

Mobile has just reached the point in its industrial development where it can ill afford to lose any of its workmen. With the completion of our \$10,000,000 dock system new industrial enterprises have sprung up here which utilize Negro labor extensively. Any considerable migration of Alabama Negroes to Chicago such as already has begun, would hamper Mobile and the entire south. The chamber of commerce urgently requests all employers and others who have the interests of Mobile and the Negro at heart to check the spread of the rumor that big-paying jobs are awaiting the southern Negro in Chicago.

No doubt the opportunities for profit by exploiting southern labor in industrial enterprises are great. We spoke of this in the last issue of the

New Magazine discussing the tremendous industrialization of the south. But what does labor stand to gain by it? What do the Negroes stand to gain by it?

The fear of losing Negro labor is not confined to the capitalists of the southern cities alone, but is affecting seriously the slave drivers of the southern plantations as well. So much so that the commissioner of agriculture of Arkansas, M. W. Wilkes, feels compelled to deliver himself of the following:

Negroes in Arkansas are being told tales of rich jobs and high social favors that await them in Chicago. We do not want to find ourselves in the position of being shorthanded on our farms and plantations. Planters should use proper influence to counteract such political propaganda as is being foisted upon the Negro of the south.

We do not know the source from which this "political" propaganda is emanating. But we will not be surprised to hear that the Communists have something to do with it. Not because there would be any ground for a charge of this kind, but on the general principle, so cleverly enunciated by the British government, that wherever the capitalists are in trouble,—look for the Communists.

This a very convenient kind of a principle. Just recently our secretary of state, Kellogg, tried to make use of it in the Nicaragua and Mexican situations, but burned his fingers on it. Presumably, because of lack of skill. We are quite hopeful,

(Continued on Page Five)

The Common Enemy

FROM COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from last week)

The military successes of the national army have not yet compelled American imperialism to abandon its position of a "Liberal onlooker." Even the first stages of Britain's struggle to retain its concession in Hankow left the White House relatively calm. The victory of the revolutionary troops, the determined action of the National government against extra-territoriality, did not in themselves imply that those social forces which will upset the calculation of American capitalism for the peaceful conquest of China have ripened, taken definite form and become strengthened. Only when the activity and the persistence of the working class and its influence upon the progress of events were revealed was Washington aroused.

Of course, the United States has "no imperialist aims in China." The official declaration of Mr. Coolidge advances the pious formula of the protection of the life and interests of American citizens, but as experience in Nicaragua teaches, behind this sentence there trails a long train of gunboats. Washington liberalism is dead.

At the time when the White House still occupied the position of the impartial observer the British press could hardly conceal its irritation. The Washington correspondent of the "Times" writes: "If it were not for the amazing willingness to believe that the Chinese mob would distinguish between one red-headed barbarian and another, always to the advantage of the American, there would be less complexity in the present problem as the administration sees it." It is not the fear of the excesses of the mob, but on the contrary the undoubted proof that the state of organization and the activity of the workers will prevent the bourgeois elements putting a stopper on the revolution, that compels American imperialism to resort to threats of intervention.

What is the point of the proposals which the United States government has made about China? The key to the vague and contradictory statements of Messrs. Kellogg and Coolidge is provided by the "North China Star," which puts forward the following remarkable suggestion: "Chang Tso-lin, Chang Kei-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang being the strongest men in China at the present time should each appoint a delegate, who, in conjunction with the Chinese minister in Washington, Alfred Shih, should negotiate a new treaty between Shanghai and the United States." American imperialism not only strives for peace and harmony between the revolutionary government and the Mukden reactionaries, but also to revive the moribund Peking government of Wu Pei-fu. At whose expense do the peace-makers of the White House propose to abolish the civil war on all fronts in China? Is any proof required that it is to be at the expense of the workers and peasants, who are interested in uprooting the economic foundations of imperialist domination in China?

Only a few months ago when America had every ground for believing that if the Chinese revolution was left to itself it would inevitably come to a halt in the capitalist *cul de sac*, American policy may have been practical; and that is why the tactics of Washington differed from the tactics of London by appearing to be more "liberal." Now, however, this view is proving to be more and more Utopian, and the Washington government is not disinclined to borrow weapons from the London arsenal. The British slogan: to break the worker and peasant backbone of the Chinese revolution by the threat of intervention, or by direct intervention, is gradually being adopted by American imperialism.

Of all the imperialist powers, Japan alone has managed to maintain in China a powerful and as yet unshaken military base. Whatever the differences between Chang Tso-lin and Japan may have been over the speculation in currency and the super-predatory economic policy of Japanese capitalists in Manchuria, the Mukden militarists have nevertheless remained vassals to Tokio. On the other hand, the disintegration and internal quarrels within the Mukden camp must not be exaggerated. Chang Tso-lin's army still represents a powerful factor of covert Japanese intervention in China. This explains why Japan so magnanimously abstains from open intervention. Moreover, owing to her geographical situation, Japan does not need to make long preparations beforehand for intervention.

All this gives the Japanese, who are past masters in the art of intrigue, more chance to cause a split in the national revolutionary movement. There is perhaps no other government in the world which betrays so much zeal and ability in utilizing not only social antagonisms but also personal differences within the national revolutionary movement as Japan.

In this connection the "peace" program which Chang Tso-lin submitted to the national revolutionary government, published in the Chinese press, is characteristic. One of the four points of the pro-



gram consists of a proposal that the Canton government shall not hinder Chang Tso-lin, with the aid of his own forces, from coming to an agreement with the army of Feng Yu-hsiang! Chang Tso-lin's sudden outburst of "nationalism," his recent protest against the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai, and his demand for the annulment of the unequal treaties should be placed in the same category. The ambitious aims of the Mukden despot will be satisfied with nothing less than the title of President of the Chinese Republic. But this would imply that Japanese imperialism had at last managed to get the Peking government into its own hands; Peking then would not be the impotent body it is now, but would be considerably strengthened. Foreseeing this danger, the British minister in China is already demonstrating his restrained attitude towards the Peking government, and refrains from any official communication with them in writing, but conducts all business he has with them verbally.

Of the disagreements which are to be observed at the present time in the camp of the imperialists, Anglo-Japanese disagreements are most acute. Nevertheless, a single aim may at a certain moment combine these two imperialisms. That aim is: At all costs to prevent the Chinese revolution from becoming a victorious struggle against imperialist oppression in all its forms.

The task of the international proletariat in this most serious moment for the Chinese revolution is, first of all, to prevent an open military attack, even at the cost of extreme sacrifices. But in developing the mass militant energy that is necessary for the fulfillment of this task the international proletariat will at the same time raise the significance and weight of the Chinese proletariat to the level necessary for it to assume the leadership in the revolutionary alliance.

The VII. Enlarged Executive of the Communist International pointed to two dangers which threaten the Chinese revolution at the present time. First, the formation of a counter-revolutionary alliance, with the aid of the imperialists, to crush the national revolutionary movement, and, secondly, the attempt on the part of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the nationalist movement to secure into its hands the leadership of the movement, in order to put a stop to the revolution. This warning has been confirmed by the progress of events. During the transition of the Chinese revolution to a new stage of development, these two dangers are becoming more and more imminent.

The resolution of the VII. Plenum of the Chinese question says: "Certain sections of the big bourgeoisie and even the militarists, who hitherto have stood outside the national revolutionary struggle and have even been hostile to it, are now coming over to the side of the Canton government in order to strengthen the position of the agents of imperialism within the Nationalist movement. The rapid progress of the national revolutionary armies will only serve to accelerate this process. New armies, the commanders of which have social ties with the bourgeoisie, have joined the revolutionary army."

On the other hand, the bourgeoisie, which was formerly on the right wing of the revolutionary movement, urged on by the activities of the masses,

is becoming hostile to the Kuomintang without, however, officially leaving the national revolutionary organizations. We saw above what a complex system of pretence, hypocrisy and provocation the imperialists are employing in order to link up with these bourgeois elements, in order with their aid to break up the revolution from within. To this must be added the wavering, the individualism and the personal frictions which the representatives of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, who subjectively are revolutionary, but who have not been sufficiently hardened in the mass struggle, inevitably bring into the movement.

This complicated regrouping of forces on the theatre of the civil war is taking place in the sight of the powerful imperialist enemy, who are past masters in the arts of cunning, and will stick at nothing in their effort to utilize every symptom of weakness and every mistaken step taken by the masses of toilers in revolt. In these circumstances the young proletariat of China, which has only just grown up out of the severe battles, the most consciously organized and the only class capable of actually leading the movement, is obliged to conduct a most complicated war of manoeuvres.

The fulfillment of this task and the preservation of the mighty revolutionary front, in spite of the inevitable desertion of the big bourgeoisie, is facilitated by the fact that the movement is spontaneously sweeping in millions of the masses of the peasantry, who bring with them a burning hatred of the imperialists and their agents, and are imbued with the determination to march to the end with the proletariat at the present stage of the revolution. However, the rapidly growing peasant movement, while increasing the reserves of the proletariat, imposes at the same time upon the latter the very complicated task of organizing the movement for the purpose of directing the peasant revolts and outbreaks on to a conscious class road.

The Chinese proletariat will only fulfil this task if it takes advantage of the experience of the international struggle as a whole. If the revolutionary movement of China were to become isolated from the international proletariat, and from the principal fortress of the proletariat revolution—the Soviet Union—this would disarm the revolution. This fact explains the fresh outbreak of the campaign of hatred against the U. S. S. R. initiated by the Baldwin government as a result of the defeat of British imperialism in China. This explains the feverish efforts being made by the reformist leaders to erect a wall of mutual misunderstanding and estrangement between the toilers of China and the proletariat in capitalist countries. But the reply which Eugene Chen sent in the name of the Canton government to the Joint National Council of the Labor Party and the T. U. C. shows that MacDonaldism is powerless, that the ties between the Chinese revolution and the proletariat of all countries will be strengthened in joint revolutionary struggle.

The slogan, "Hands off China," merely formulated a part of the duties that the Chinese revolution imposes upon the international proletariat. The other part is—joint revolutionary struggle against the common class enemy.

(The end.)

The Molly Maguires

By A. BIMBA

A CERTAIN labor fakir by the name of George G. Korson raises the question in the "United Mine Workers' Journal" of March 15, 1927, about the activities of the Mollie Maguires—an active secret organization of the miners in the seventies of the last century. There can be no doubt that this attack upon the Molly Maguires in the official organ of the United Mine Workers has the approval of Mr. John Lewis and other misleaders of the miners.

It is a dastardly attempt to besmirch the name of those brave fighters in the early days of the American labor movement, who sacrificed their lives in order to make it easier for the future generations of the working class to lighten their burden of toil and suffering.

Mr. Korson has the audacity to represent the Mollie Maguires in the eyes of the miners as an organization of ordinary criminals and murderers. Here is what he says:

"They (the Mollie Maguires) continued their reign of terror with ever-increasing boldness until about 1876 when the shadows of the gallows or of prison finally fell across their conscience and crushed them.

"... Colliery buildings were set to the torch; attempts were made to blow up bridges and to dynamite railroad trains; while men were murdered often in broad daylight, the criminals fleeing to the mountains which lay conveniently at hand. The taking of a man's life became a trivial act as beating had been earlier. They found themselves riding the crest of a mighty wave of blood and the question began to be asked, could they stop of their own volition?

"... It became plain, then, that if the lawless band was to be destroyed, the inner circle would have to be penetrated. With this thought in mind, Frank B. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, hired Allan Pinkerton, head of the National Detective Agency in 1873."

And now Mr. Korson makes accusation against the miners' organization of the seventies taking as a basis the report of the spies and murderers of the Pinkerton's National Agency. He takes their word for gold and brands the predecessors of the United Mine Workers' of America as criminals! Only the meanest scoundrel can fall so low in his hate against those who dared to raise their hand against the coal barons.

The Mollie Maguires were not criminals neither

in their hearts nor in their activities. The aim of their organization was not a criminal one, as far as the labor movement is concerned. Of course, in the eyes of the coal barons the Mollie Maguires were criminals just as today the brave fighters of West Virginia are branded as criminals and are being persecuted with sword and fire.

The Mollie Maguires sprang up as a secret organization and attained great prominence in the midst of the most inhuman conditions in the coal fields of the country. The anthracite coal miners led a bitter strike in 1874-1875 which lasted for seven months and the workers were crushed into submission. The once militant and powerful Workingmen's Association was entirely disrupted. Wages were reduced and the miners found themselves in a desperate situation. There could be no talk about a legal organization of the workers. A secret action was the only thing possible. Therefore, the miners united their forces under the banner—the Mollie Maguires, a secret organization. For the Irish miners of those days a secret organization was not a new experience—in the old country they, or at least some of them, had belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians which had been formed to fight the landlords. The organization of Mollie Maguires developed very rapidly and reached every centre of the coal industry. It is said that once the Mollie Maguires had about 6,000 local units.

The coal barons immediately saw the danger in this new movement. Now they were determined more than ever to crush any organized resistance on the part of the miners. As usual, in such cases, they sent spies and provocateurs from the Pinkerton's Agency into the Mollie Maguires to follow the activities of the workers and to commit crimes in their name in order to hunt them down later as criminals. These provocateurs played their role very cleverly and successfully, and the murders in the coal fields became so numerous that by 1873 the time was ripe for striking a final blow at the miners' organization. The bourgeois newspapers, the politicians, the priests and the ministers of the church created the opinion in the country that the Mollie Maguires was an organization established for criminal purposes and composed of criminals only. At the same time the spies knew by heart all the connections of the secret organization and its most active members and officials. The way was prepared for the final attack. Of course, it is possible that these provocateurs may have succeeded in inducing some members of the organization to commit crimes, but nothing

could be farther from the truth than the accusation that the aim of the organization was criminal and terroristic.

In the fall of 1873 the government made a general attack upon the Molly Maguires; many of the officials and members of the order were arrested and tried as criminals. Spies, provocateurs and traitors were the only witnesses against the accused. The capitalist court would pay no attention to the defense, everything was set in advance to get rid of the militant miners. The result was that 14 were committed to prison terms varying from 2 to 7 years and 10 were condemned to death and executed.

"They all protested their innocence and all died game," wrote Eugene Debs in the "Appeal to Reason," Nov. 23, 1907. "Not one of them betrayed the slightest evidence of fear or weakening."

"Not one of them was a murderer at heart. All were ignorant, rough and uncouth, born of poverty and buffeted by the merciless tides of fate and chance."

"To resist the wrongs of which they and their fellow workers were victims, according to their own crude notions, was the prime object of the organization of the Mollie Maguires. Nothing could have been farther from their intention than murder of crime. It is true that their methods were drastic, but it must be remembered that their lot was hard and brutalizing; that they were the neglected children of poverty, the products of wretched environment."

"June 21, 1877, the curtain fell upon the last mournful act in this tragedy of toil. The executioner did his bidding and the gallows-tree claimed its victims."

"On the day history turned harlot and the fair face of truth was covered with the hideous mask of falsehood."

"The men who perished upon the scaffold as felons were labor leaders, the first martyrs to the class struggle in the United States."

When the working class gains control of the power in the United States and the workers write the history of this country with their own hands, the organization of the Mollie Maguires will be vindicated of the crimes that the bourgeoisie attached to it. A monument will be erected to the executed leaders who fell in the class struggle as martyrs, while those who condemned and executed them, as well as those who today attempt to besmirch their name, will be long forgotten.

Enfilade Fire

IT was late November. The icy sheets of water which had poured down upon the area for the past three days had ceased during the night. As the grayness of breaking day showed itself, the soaked earth, littered with the debris of battle, gave off the odor of a sodden garbage dump. It had rained with the bleak monotony that only northern France knows.

Five men stood in the bay of a trench. For fourteen days they had not been out of their clothes. Saturated and numb with cold, they were immersed in that stupor which men fall into through extreme misery. They were one lance-corporal and four privates.

The portion of the trench which they held was situated so that they were exposed to enfilade fire; the terror of the infantryman. At any moment a sniper could, if he so minded, shoot, from his concealed position in the hollow of a tree half a mile distant, down the length of the trench.

This unfortunate circumstance compelled them to move about the trench almost doubled over in two—much as a man does who is suffering from abdominal pains. Sometimes to get relief from this agonizing attitude, they crawled like infants on all fours. It was not that death in the abstract frightened them, not the ceasing-to-be, the negation of life itself, but rather to die here, like a rat in a hole, to suddenly be torn to pieces, to linger a slow agonizing end this actuated them to seek protective postures. To each one had come the thought a thousand times that a swift death would be a pleasant thing. Yet at the crack of the distant rifle, or the sweep of a burst of machine-gun fire, each body bent lower in silent fear.

They were clerks and laborers in uniform, dragged unwillingly from the small comforts of city life into the glaring indecency of violent death. The possibility of a sudden and unsightly death produced, at first, a horror, held in abeyance by the check-rain of military discipline. In the face of repented dangers, however, the showing of fear became permissible. So they crawled about, each man cowering in fright and dismay.

After "stand down" the daily rations were brought by a carrier who crawled on his belly to them.

Now a sniper is one who sits in a concealed elevated position with a high-powered rifle with telescopic sights and shoots with unerring accuracy at the slightest movement of enemy life. Looking along his sights, his victims are brought quite close to

him visually. Slowly he elevates his weapon, looks into the glass, and sees his target as though he were a few feet away. Sometimes it is a mud stained face—or else a "tin hat"—or sometimes even a laughing boyish face not yet deadened by the anguish of war. A pull of the trigger and the laugh straightens itself in death. To be compelled to be a sniper is a terrible and lonely fate. War is a gregarious enterprise. Men are mangled in masses and battered in battalions. To be singled out to be an individual killer is to be unusual—a thing no soldier desires. A captured sniper is as good as dead.

It was now dawn and as soon as the day's rations were divided, the men would go to sleep, leaving one sentry on guard duty. It was quiet, deathly quiet, as is usual in the daytime when the line is being merely "held."

The lance-corporal spread a rubber sheet along the firing step. He bent low and emptied the small sack of food into the sheet; a piece of yellow cheese, two large onions, some tea and sugar and a hunk of grayish war bread. With hungry, grimy fingers he deftly cut and sliced and divided the food. His men looked on with greedy, alert eyes to see if justice was being done. As the diving process went on, the corporal crouched low and looked nervously

A MUSIC FROM THE EAST

There is a music pouring from the east
A music wilder far than of a beast.
A music sweeter far than of a bird,
It is a music that I never heard
Until a hundred million slaves one night
Stood up and sank the darkness into light.
And since that night one chorus holds the stage.
A chorus that will sing a trembling age
Into creation and from hour to hour
Will spread itself with universal power.
Until that chorus is the world's entire.
Until the world itself is set on fire
With the magic madrigals of a mighty tune
That sings the swelling song of the Commune!

By ZINC

By CHARLES Y. HARRISON

over his shoulder from time to time, in the direction of the concealed sniper in the distant woods. One man straightened up for a moment to get a better view of the cutting up. The corporal barked at him: "Keep yer head down or yuh won't live 't'ent yer chow."

The bread, cheese and onions were now divided into five equal parts. He looked at the five piles of food with a critical eye and if one piece looked larger than another, he righteously snipped a bit off. Each man took his share and stuffed it into his haversack.

The rubber sheet was cleared now for the division of the sugar. Precious sugar, to sweeten the strong, hot tea which came up at midnight, tea that was so strong and bitter it would curl one's tongue.

The brown sugar was dumped in a pile into the center of the sheet. The men watched the corporal in dead silence. The corroded metal spoon for dishing out sugar and such things stuck in the parapet between two sandbags. Glad to straighten himself for a moment, the corporal stood up to reach for it. From nervous habit he looked over his shoulder in the direction of the woods.

In that instant his head jerked back viciously from the impact of the bullet. He sagged to the bottom of the muddy, sloppy trench, his neck twisted at a foolish impossible angle. Between his eyes was a small neat hole.

At the crack of the sniper's rifle, the four privates ducked lower in the trench and looked with dull amazement as the corporal fell clumsily into their midst. They looked without resentment in the direction of the woods, animated only by the desire to keep under cover. In a quiet tone, Number One said, "Them lousy bastards sure can shoot."

They pulled the heavy, awkward body out of the mud, laid it on the firing step and covered him over with a gray regulation blanket. Covering the head it reached only to his ankles. His muddy shoes stuck out in V-formation.

Number One took charge of the squad and went on with the corporal's duties. Dispensing with the spoon he used his hands, dividing the sugar into four, instead of five, parts.

That night the bitter tea was a little sweeter. Before the corporal's body was taken down to battalion headquarters, his mates took his hunks of bread and cheese out of his haversack.

Four days later the corporal's mother received word that her son "was killed in action in defense of his country."

For a Workers' Theatre

By MOISSAYE OLGIN

(Continued from last week)

3.—By no means do we wish a gloomy theatre, or a solemn theatre, or a morbid theatre, or a high-falutin theatre. What we wish is a theatre where the typically bourgeois subject of individual, mainly sexual, "love" sufferings, conflicts and problems is relegated to the rear, if not entirely abandoned, while the wider aspects of life—social, economic, political, cultural—including the emotions of men and women, not sugar-coated but real and convincing in their truth—occupy the front. We do not wish a theatre that preaches. We detest moralizing pieces. But similarly we detest empty, senseless pieces, anecdotes in three acts with lingerie and interior decoration. We wish to see things that are full of significance, strong, vital, vibrant, stirring, not only showing the tragic face of life, but also ready to laugh, to mock, to ridicule, to construe a grotesque image, to grip the soul with a sun-lit vision. We wish a theatre that lives a full-chested life instead of talking polite words in a drawing room or in a country club. We wish to see both suffering and joy, injustice and struggle, sweeping passions and life-giving ideas, wisdom and mirth, blackness and rainbow-spanned horizons, childishness and manhood, love and sacrifice, victors and vanquished—all this not in the abstract, but incarnated in people, appearing in the actions of living men and women.

4.—It is obvious that a theatre of this kind will depart in its methods from the purely "speaking" theatre with painted scenery. It will certainly be a constructivist theatre, employing all elements that go into the formation of theatrical art: drama, music, plastic motion, sculpture, painting, lighting. While it is impossible and hardly desirable to lay down a rule as to what kind of production we would like to see in the workers' theatre, it is safe to say, negatively, that such theatre will not imitate life, mimic or photograph life, that it will not confine itself to pretty stereotypes or cut and dried polite mannerisms—positively, that it will be a creative theatre constructing for each piece its own forms of expression, searching for new means, ever groping, never resting on its laurels (the pre-Revolutionary Moscow Art Theatre was of this kind, though serving the needs of the Russian bourgeois intelligentsia under Tsardom).

The workers' theatre must be an embodiment of the modern forms of production enlivened and invigorated by fresh storm-swept material taken from the very heart of the present cataclysmic era. It needs not much proving that a theatre showing the sky-scraper and the blast furnace, the laboratory and the picket line, the naval monster and the grain elevator, the plantation Negro and the Kentuckian mountaineer, the railroad strike and the war of lethal gasses, will not be able to confine itself to the methods of production of "The Great Gatsby," "Bride of the Lamb," "Craig's Wife," or even "Desire Under the Elms" or "The Great God Brown." It must, however, be made a conscious task—to work collectively for new forms and new methods of presentation.

5.—This brings up the question of a staff. We picture the workers' theatre as consisting of a coterie of actors, painters, sculptors, dancers, playwrights, musicians, lighting masters, all having contact with the masses, at least sympathetic to labor's struggle, some of them hailing from the ranks of labor, all of them working in cooperation for the creation of significant beauty, all animated with the striving for the higher art which is of necessity more human and more true than the

commercial mummery or even the better "little theatre," which, after all, is a child of the more enlightened and artistically sensitive bourgeoisie. It is to be assumed that the formation of such a group of theatrical conspirators against the existing order will be a dialectical process. Obviously, it will include a majority of younger men and women. Possibly, many an artist will only begin his career in the workers' theatre. Undoubtedly, the theatre will draw its main vital power from the solid mass of workers.

What we wish to see is a theatre where the reverse of politeness is the rule. In a theatre without polite plays, where this very politeness of the "better society" is perhaps held up to ridicule, one cannot expect the participants to be moving and conversing like the drawing room mannikins we see in the bourgeois theatre. We picture a theatre full of action, motion, broad gestures, high intonations, clashes of light, reverberations of sounds, colorful groupings, words enhanced by music, music deepened by stirring light effects, light made a part of the whole performance. We wish to see a theatre where not only the truth is released through real artistic construction, but where the actor—in the broader sense of the word—is released to greater freedom of expression.

6.—This theatre will have meaning only when it removes the barrier between the stage and the audience. Many an attempt was made to achieve this (Reinhardt placing the stage in the center of and on a lower level than the audience, Meyerhold making some of the actors stand up in the middle of the audience and delivering a speech as if they were part of it, American producers sending out their performers into the aisles, etc.) but all these were mechanical means. To remove the barrier between stage and spectators means to create such an intimate understanding and community of emotion between performers and audience that the latter cease to be mere spectators. It must be admitted that the present writer never saw in the legitimate American theatre that abandon on the part of the spectators, that restless absorption in the proceedings on the stage, that hanging on every word of the players that he often found in dramatic clubs performing "for their own people." A workers' theatre must be a band (gang?) of men and women known to the working masses as "our own" and performing in such a spirit of mutual understanding between themselves and the workers as would render the theatre one emotional whole. Such closeness cannot be created artificially. It must be the outcome of the workers having recognized the players as part of their lives and having taken them to their bosom. While this mutual understanding must come not only from the making of art but from gaining recognition in ways other than art creations, it will enhance the pure art enjoyment of the audience immensely.

7.—The theatre, groping for ever new ways, must necessarily be combined with one or several theatre studios where new players are being attracted to the work and new methods are being tested. We picture the studios as a connecting link between the theatre and the working masses, or rather as ramifications of the theatre reaching out into the masses. We picture hundreds of young working men and working women passing through these studios, acquiring the technique of theatrical self-expression, forming, as it were, the theatrical vanguard of the working masses (theoretically that vanguard can be increased to embrace a very large section of the class-conscious elements of the workers) spread-

ing among them theatrical culture. From another angle the same vanguard may be looked upon as theatrical reserves to be drawn for the performance of mass plays which must be one of the main features of a workers' theatre, and for expanding the theatre in times of need.

The bourgeois theatre is being utilized for imperialist and chauvinist ends (war propaganda, Red Cross drives, etc.), the workers' theatre must be an instrument of the workers in that it actively participates in their class struggle. We imagine a detachment of the New York Workers' Theatre going out to Passaic to perform, in a hall or in the open air, for the textile strikers—not only to raise funds, but, mainly, to hearten the strikers and their children. We imagine a devil-may-care troop of young theatrical "frontiersmen" rushing out of Chicago to Herrin, Ill., and to other coal-mining towns to form the great theatrical event of the coal strike. We imagine workers' theatre artists decorating labor's convention halls and giving performances for the delegates. That such performances cannot, by the nature of things, be polite, that they must assume a sarcastic, anti-capitalist nature, will by no means lessen the value of the theatre in the eyes of the working class. We are against propaganda as marriage—the artistic quality of a vital performance. But we welcome propaganda, i. e., directing thoughts and emotions in a definite channel, once it comes as a result of an artistic performance. By so participating in the everyday life of the workers, the workers' theatre will gain that intimate connection with the workers which will make them rush to every new performance and watch the players with enthusiasm and adoration—provided the performances in themselves are worth seeing.

Pageants and performances for workmen's children must be a part of the program of a workers' theatre.

8.—The theatre must be a public undertaking financed either by labor unions or by the sale of shares among the workers (details of organization need not be here entered into) and making no profit. Its staff must consist of a nucleus of professionals with a large auxiliary force of theatrically skilled and semi-skilled workers. It must be a repertory theatre with no stars. It must be a predominantly American theatre, admitting, however, exceptionally good foreign plays.

Is this a dream? It depends on the initiative of a few. There is an enormous potential audience; there are many intellectuals, who, being friendly to labor and disgusted with the bourgeois theatre, are aching to put their energy to the creation of something new and useful both for art and the workers. There are young actors and other artists ready to attempt the experience of collective work for a collective art. There are tokens in the air pointing the way: workers' art clubs, singing societies, dramatic circles, etc., mostly among foreign-born workers, who, of late, however, have grown to know English and will certainly welcome a workers' theatre in English.

There must be a crystallizing point to set the movement afoot. The aim of this article is to point out this need, and, perhaps, hasten the formation of such a point.

"Are you preaching proletarian art?" we hear disquieted questions. Our answer is: Let names alone. Let us do the thing. When it will have materialized and gone part of its road of development, we will have time enough to discuss where to class it. (The end.)

Correcting the American Mercury

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

THE "American Mercury" costs fifty cents in America and a cent or two more in Europe. This means that its price is equivalent to the price of a dinner, where I am living now. My wages are those of the European working class. That is one reason why I do not buy the "American Mercury." That is why, if I ever do see it, it is because of the good graces of some affluent American friend who can afford it.

This will explain why these lines arrive so belatedly. Because I am writing about an article, by Harbor Allen, entitled, "The Flynn," which appeared in the "American Mercury" of December last. It's not my fault I'm so late.

The article is, on the whole, a good article, although a bit too superficial. But, then, if it were not, it probably wouldn't have got into the American Mercury. Comrade Allen manages to inject the frivolous-cynical quality, here and there, which is the rather monotonously all-pervading tone of the publication.

And, there is no reason in the world why an article shouldn't be written about Gurley Flynn. She is certainly good material, besides being an interesting and lovable individual. She is, I am glad to say, a friend of mine. I liked what Allen said about her.

But—there is such a thing as facts, after all. And, I fear Allen, in writing his article, went no

further than borrowing Elizabeth's scrap-book of newspaper clippings for a few days. And, some of his statements are inexcusable, in a writer who, presumably, takes the working class movement seriously, and writes sometimes for a Communist newspaper.

Before we come to the things which specially enraged me, let us take, as symptomatic, a smaller instance or two. In speaking of the famous Lawrence textile strike, of 1912, Allen says: "Strikes in those days were nothing like the somewhat polite affairs they have since, with one or two exceptions, come to be. Neither side asked or gave any quarter."

Now, I have been a long time away from the United States; however, as a humble deportee, I keep my weather-eye intermittently on affairs there. I have not observed that the spirit of brotherly love now pervades American strikes. The Passaic strike, the beating up of girl pickets in New York, and similar occurrences, do not—at this long distance—savour over much of politeness. When did the politeness start. Not as late as 1919, with the steel strike, surely? And if tomorrow, the miners in West Virginia, or the Nesaba Iron Range miners, were to strike, is Allen able to guarantee that the bosses would conform strictly to the rules of courtesy?

But, when Allen says "Neither side asked or gave any quarter," he seems to intimate that, in the

Lawrence strike, there was violence on the part of the workers. Here, he is hopelessly wrong. Never was there a strike, on so large a scale, so peacefully conducted. Let him ask Giovanniitti or Gurley Flynn. If that is so, what does he mean?

Later, still on the Lawrence strike, he says, "Gurley Flynn, who assumed command with Big Bill Haywood . . ." Incredible as it will seem to all old rebels, he does not mention Giovanniitti or Ettor, who, together with Caruso, were on trial for murder; and who were just as prominent, as leaders, as Gurley Flynn and Big Bill Haywood. To describe the Lawrence strike and omit the Ettor-Giovanniitti case, is like cooking ham and eggs without the ham.

Allen, in fact, altogether ignores the splendid machinery of the Lawrence strike—the Strike Committee of fifty-odd members, with its language representation, and so on. Again, in speaking of the Paterson silk strike, he gives the impression that, alone and unaided, Gurley led the whole business. Now, I am certain that, when she read this, Elizabeth felt damned uncomfortable, and rather like cursing this young man who, for the sake of converting harsh fact into specious newspaper-romance, swept grandly aside all the other leaders who played prominent parts in the Paterson strike.

Mind you, I wasn't in the Lawrence or Paterson (Continued on page 5)

strikes, so I'm not yammering for personal recognition!

But, it's later on that Allen makes a mistake which is more than a mistake. It is bad journalism, and very bad revolutionary ethics, so to set things lightly down on paper, without verification.

I was one of the famous hundred and sixty-six who were indicted, during the war, by the government for offences against the Espionage Act. I was one of the defendants in the Chicago I. W. W. trial. I was sentenced to ten years, of which I served two-and-a-half at Leavenworth, being subsequently deported. I was previously six months in the Chicago Cook County Jail. I am a Communist now, and for years, I have been in Europe, and thus separated from the I. W. W. But I admire the men who were indicted with me, even if I no longer share all their opinions—the Bolshevik Revolution and the founding of the Communist International has divided us. I love those comrades who faced, undaunted, the prospect of years in prison. I am sore when someone maligns any one of them, or all of them.

Firstly, Allen says, of the 166 indicted Wobblies, "the remaining 101, at the insistence of Big Bill Haywood, were tried en masse and served varied sentences in prison."

Now, I'm one of that 101, and I want to say emphatically that I don't relish Allen's implication that I surrendered for trial, and took part in the mass trial, just because Haywood insisted on it. It is—I regret to somewhat harshly state—untrue. I can say, for one, that I thoroughly agreed, at that time, with the tactics of surrender and a mass trial. Bill Haywood didn't bully me into it. And anyone who knows the looseness of discipline in the I. W. W. will know I'm right when I say when that, had I not agreed, all the insistence of Bill Haywood alone wouldn't have made me surrender. I don't mean to say I think we were right in surrendering. I now think it is a revolutionist's business to keep out of jail, all he can. But, once he's caught, he must make his trial as good a piece of propaganda as possible. But I didn't think so then. In those days, in accordance with the rather muddled thinking of the I. W. W. we had—despite our "non-political" attitude—a sort of sneaking faith in the democracy we despised. We felt that a sort of dramatic passive resistance would awaken conscience in the "public." I admit that, now, I feel that I was rather a boob to believe this. But, my point is: most of us believed it, and not just Haywood. Most of us thought our tactics of surrender and mass trial were correct. Anyone will tell Allen that those tactics were completely in line with previous I. W. W. methods—Free Speech Fights, and so on. We had always used the somewhat masochistic mass tactics of putting our heads, all together, down on the block for the club to fall on them. I want right here to refute the stupid allegation that Haywood made me surrender, or my fellow-defendants. It is an insult to our spirit, to imply that one man made over a hundred others go to jail against their will, to satisfy his vanity. I surrendered, in San Francisco, for the federal authorities, only after due consideration, and discussion with the I. W. W. membership of San Francisco. I did it deliberately, because I thought then it was the right thing to do. I did not have to surrender. I could have made a perfectly good get-away. While the federal dicks in San Francisco were looking everywhere for me, I strolled down Market Street and took the ferry for Oakland, brushing right against the intelligent

officers who were seeking me. This, because I was attired as a seaman in the United States navy. A good rebel, on a battleship then at Mare Island, had loaned me the uniform! No! I may have been foolish to surrender; but I wasn't terrorized by Bill Haywood into doing it! And the same applies to my co-defendants.

All together, there is unjustified spite in Allen's remarks about Bill Haywood. He says "Big Bill's accusations of treason against those who refused to pose in his martyrdom tableau, his own bail-jumping and flight to Russia, and the bloody fist fights that broke out among his jailed disciples, were death blows to the I. W. W."

Now, this is peppy stuff with which to regale the bored liberals, and smart-alec intelligentia who read the New Mercury. But it's damned bad taste, and some of it is lies.

My friend, Bill Haywood, happens to be an honored guest of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, and of the Communist International. If he is respected by the tried revolutionists of Russia, and is their guest, naturally we dislike other revolutionists—and I presume Allen is a revolutionist—reviling him for the amusement of the giddy, but innocuous, Menckenes.

It wasn't Bill Haywood's "martyrdom tableau." And I hope a hundred old-timers, who served in Leavenworth, will read this, and write in to the same effect, and let Allen know what really happened in those days. It is a repetition of the slur that we all got pinched, and served time, because Bill Haywood told us to. Good Lord, how little Allen really knows about the I. W. W., internally, in those days! Once and for all, let me inform him that the tactics of those days—however wrong—were not designed to ornament Haywood, but WERE CONCEIVED BY REASONED DELIBERATION OF MANY RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W. I held, at that time, credentials as a National Organizer of the I. W. W. I was a trusted speaker, writer and publicity agent for the I. W. W. And I agreed with the tactics, and so did most of my companions.

As to Bill's bail-jumping, I will admit that that was a mistake. Bill will probably admit it too, if Allen asks him. But, it must be remembered that, at that time, there appeared in the press a statement by a representative of the Comintern, stating that they had agreed as to the advisability of the step. And Bill had already become a Communist. Also, Bill was a very sick man, at that time. However, I think it was a mistake. But I don't just blame Bill for it. He left himself in the hands of others.

And now we come to an amazing statement. Allen refers to "the bloody fist fights that broke out among his jailed disciples." This, I definitely want to brand as a lie. During the three years that I was in prison—and my prison work at Leavenworth enabled me to maintain contact with all our boys there—I only know of two fights. And these two both occurred in the Cook County Jail, within the same fortnight—while we were awaiting trial—and neither was on a matter of policy! One of them was when a member gave a thorough beating to his personal friend, a well-known soap-boxer from the west (who afterwards became a sort of Tolstoyan mystic) because said soap-boxer went out, with a detective, to be treated by a dentist in Chicago, and returned drunk—the federal dick being only too glad to drink at the expense of the Wobblies, or,

of course, of anyone else. And the other fight was between two very good fellows, whose nerves were exacerbated by the hellish life we lived in that Chicago prison (locked, three in a cell, for twenty hours out of the twenty-four), and was about some perfectly petty personal matter. The minute after this nervous explosion, they shook hands, and the matter was finished. Those were the only two fights in the jail. As to the penitentiary, even if they'd want to indulge in "bloody fist fights," the opportunities were extremely small. And the prison discipline was such that, if our boys had fought much, the whole damned lot would soon have been in "solitary." I differed materially from some of the I. W. W. men in there, on several points—on Communism, on the advisability of accepting reductions in sentence, if no recantation was involved, and other matters—but we never dreamed of fighting. It is deplorable that Allen should make such statements. They appear to be curiously animated by malice towards Haywood, which I cannot understand. Surely Allen is too young—or too young in the movement—to like or dislike Haywood personally?

I am a Communist. I think much of the I. W. W. theory in which I then implicitly believed, was wrong—namely, their attitude towards politics and towards the A. F. of L. But, they were an organization which believed in the class struggle, and which fought in the class struggle. They spread wide in America the idea of industrial unionism; and they brought organization and consequent betterment into the lives of the migratory workers. On occasion, as Allen deigns to acknowledge, they travelled hundreds of miles, through parched desert or bitter cold, beating their way, risking jail and beatings on the way, in order to fight for the workers, in some conflict with the authorities. Their speakers often had to sleep on the floors of the halls, when their evening's propaganda was done. Their editors worked for a scanty living wage, and never augmented their income by titillating the after-dinner sensibilities of the readers of fifty-cent magazines. Perhaps they weren't clever enough; or perhaps they didn't think it quite decent.

I am sorry Allen has spoilt a good article. I am sure Gurley Flynn is sorry; she was ever generous and warm in her friendships, and never sought aggrandisement at the expense of others. She never needed to. I think she is sorry she lent Allen her scrap-book. Bill Haywood probably hasn't read the article—the New Mercury hasn't a large circulation in Moscow; and, if he has, he probably wouldn't reply. He would not think it really worth it. Perhaps it doesn't matter what the New Mercury readers think about us; and the few who read it, and know the labor movement, won't believe it, anyway. Very few factory workers or miners—whose good opinion we esteem—will know of it.

But I—not being directly attacked or mentioned in the article—am impelled to write the above. I am impelled because I honor the comrades who went through the Chicago trial, and imprisonment, with me. And I don't like to have them lied about. With many of them I now disagree politically. But they are men, with men's clean emotions of pride and of anger, and with capacity for courageous suffering. To stigmatize them as puppets must hurt their pride, and mock their past suffering. And I am sure it must arouse their anger. It did in me. Hence this article.

(The end.)

(Continued from Page One)

however, that the trick of blaming Communists for everything under the sun will be resorted to repeatedly. And even so in the present difficulties of the southern capitalists.

According to newspaper reports, the migration of Negroes from the southern farms is again assuming mass proportions. A survey including Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama, indicates that at least 3500 Negro families have gone to the north in the last few weeks. It has become a common thing to find that Negro families have decamped over night from plantations.

The Arkansas Democrat, published in Little Rock, picks up the cudgels for the southern employers of Negro labor in this fashion:

Chicago's efforts during the last few years to entice Negro labor from the southern states have brought about a situation in the Illinois metropolis that is threatening a whirlwind of trouble. Thirty thousand Negroes, it is estimated, are walking the streets of Chicago seeking jobs. They are without funds, without food and dependent on other Negroes for sustenance and means to return to their native communities.

And concludes thus:

Every intelligent white man of the south who has influence over Negroes should make it a point of patriotic duty to warn the Negroes honestly of the conditions in Chicago. We owe that not only to our sister city but to our own colored people for whose interests we of the south always have been on the alert. On the alert in what way? In the way of making the lives of the Negroes so miserable that they are departing from the south over night.

Whether or not migration is desirable from the point of view of the Negro masses themselves, migration is not going to solve the Negro problems in the south. And the question will continue to face the southern Negroes of how to resist slavery and exploitation. This is the big question. And on this the Negro masses will meet a common enemy and will have to make common cause with the exploited and oppressed southern whites.

What the Negro masses of the south are suffering from most at the present time are the effects of the general agrarian crisis, which is being intensified by the cotton crisis, and also from the results of the industrialization of the south which is disturbing and breaking down old social relations, carrying in its wake intense exploitation and oppression. This situation undoubtedly strikes hardest at the Negroes, who are, in addition, exposed to special discrimination and persecution; but the white workers and poor farmers of the south are affected by this condition as well.

The fact that aggravates the condition of the oppressed masses of the south, whites as well as Negroes, is the almost complete absence of political and economic organization among them. The industrial and agricultural workers are unorganized. They have no unions with which to fight for better conditions. The poor and tenant farmers, white and Negro, are in little better shape as far as organization is concerned. In a political way, the situation is even worse than on the economic field.

It is, therefore, obvious that the urgent task confronting the workers and poor farmers of the south is to organize. The workers must organize into unions. The poor farmers must likewise organize. Each of them must wage an organized struggle against their exploiters. Both of them must enter into an alliance for common political

action in defence of the larger interests of the workers and poor farmers.

There is no short cut to salvation for the exploited and oppressed, be they white, black or yellow. The road that they must travel is the road of persistent struggle against capitalist exploitation. They must wage this struggle on the economic as well as political field. And for this they must organize.

British imperialism continues to maneuver for joint military action by the big capitalist powers against the Chinese revolution. The English have repeatedly approached the imperialist governments of America, France and Japan for joint military intervention on a large scale to crush the revolution and to reestablish the full domination of foreign imperialism in China.

Whether or not the American government will eventually agree to such joint action with the British imperialists remain to be seen. But it would be a disastrous mistake to assume that the present policies of the American government in China are in any way pacific.

The danger of American imperialism waging war in China is real and immediate. Any moment may find the American workers and farmers involved in a costly and bloody struggle whose only objective will be to fatten the profits and strengthen the power of American capitalism. The masses must be aroused to a full realization of this danger. The demand for the immediate withdrawal of all American naval and military forces from China must be spread far and wide throughout the country. The American people must say in plain and unmistakable terms, before it becomes too late, that they do not want war against China.

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

CURRENT EVENTS

By IMA PIONEER.

"U. S. and Britain Split Over China"—DAILY WORKER. This reminds us of the fable about the lion and the wolf.

Once upon a time a lion and a wolf went a-hunting. Suddenly they came upon a lamb. With one blow of his paw the lion killed the poor little lamb. Said the lion to the wolf, "I killed this lamb and I'm going to eat it." Said the wolf, "No, you don't." And so they both began to fight.

While they were fighting, a fox came along and took the lamb away.

Of course you can see that the lion and the wolf are the United States and the British governments, the lamb is the wealthy land of China while the fox stands for the Chinese people.

OUR LETTER BOX IN SCHOOL.

Dear Comrades: I am going to write a few things about my school. They weighed a boy in school and found he only weighed fifty-four pounds. They also weighed my sister. Then sent the boy to a fresh air school and they said if my sister doesn't eat more and drink more milk she will have to go too.

But how in the world could my sister eat more and drink more milk if the bosses CUT our fathers' wages. My father was sick for eleven weeks, he cannot work and doesn't get any money.

You workers should not let your children go to a fresh air school, but you should FIGHT against those rotten old bosses for more money so that you could buy more food for your children.—HELEN KERTESZ.

WAR AND FASCISTI

By ANNA VALATKA

I now recall in my mind the past days of 1914. At that time I was but a small child, but now I do my best in reading and writing, and so I want to tell the readers the why of the world war and fascism.

We had in 1914 all throughout Europe, and especially Germany and France, the working class organized in strong unions, that kept the capitalist ruling class on the balance. The industries weren't very prosperous for the ruling class, on account of the workers being well organized. So what happened? The capitalists found themselves in very serious conditions. On one side the over production, and, no commerce, on the other side, the workers asked for more bread. So the capitalists had to find some way to get out of those conditions. July 29th, 1914 the spark of war had to explode. The capitalists' excuse for a war was the murder of Prince Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Serbia. Two days later the Austrian army was marching to a war on the Serbian border.

On the other side we found Germany and France disputing the conquest of the world market. So it was a good excuse for those nations to join the conflict. Germany joined the Austrian force and France the Serbian forces. The rest of the European countries were watching closely the move of the nation at war. Serbia was losing ground. So England found the proper moment to come in their help. So did Czarist Russia and the other European nations, and dragged with them the rest of the world. In the war that lasted four years, millions of workers lost their lives, millions were wounded and the rest of the workers that were in the rear found themselves without jobs. Many of them were also persecuted by the fascist terror that swept all over Europe after the war.

We find but one country where the workers and farmers break the chains of slavery. That country now is called Soviet Russia, and it is well loved by the workers of the world. But not so by the capitalist ruling class, that tries to overthrow that government. We find the rest of the world a ruling class that keeps itself in power, with fascism and white terror.

I'll invite the workers of all races, believing in fighting against war and fascism (that means hunger and starvation for the working class) to support with all their power Soviet Russia.

NOTICE

We have received many letters from our readers that we would like to print, but which we cannot do because we haven't enough space. We read every single letter that we receive, and pick out the best ones to be printed. So don't be discouraged if your letter is not in the page this week. It may be in the next issue. KEEP ON WRITING.

GIVING HIM A PUSH



The people of China, we have no doubt,
Are helping their enemies, the bosses O-U-T.

LENIN

The names of Lenin shines like a star,
It can be seen from near and far.
It leads the Reds through troubles,
It leads them through all woe,
And it makes me stronger and braver,
As I help the Reds to grow.

The bosses he hated, the Reds he loved,
He believed in nothing that comes from above
He believed in helping the Reds and succeeded too,
So if you love Lenin stick to the Reds and be true.

Whenever I think of slacking, of Lenin I do think,
And then I brace up fighting, the bosses that do stink.

I resolve to do all I can, in helping the reds win,
Lenin, my star it is always you,
Who helps me, help my kin.

The bosses all did hate him,
And scared of him they were,
Lenin, he never feared 'em,
But showed them who we were.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle Number 8 is WE THE CHILDREN OF THE WORKERS WILL FOLLOW OUR LEADER COMRADE RUTHENBERG AND FIGHT ON BY JOINING THE YOUNG PIONEERS. Here are the names of those who answered correctly:

Vera Rosinsky, New York City; Joseph Goldfield, New York City; Josephine Pichler, North Bergen, N. J.; Vincent Dryzga, Bayonne, N. J.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Sylvia Dimow, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 7

Margaret Herman, Chicago, Ill.; Lulu Morris, New York City; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Marie Chengerian, Lawrence, Mass.; Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.; Miriam Aidel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leon Levine, Detroit, Mich.; R. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Raymond Kozul, So. Chicago, Ill.; Helen Odonovich, Cleveland, Ohio; Norman Henkin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 9

This week's puzzle is a very hard one. It spells the name of a great leader of the American workers who died recently. If you can add and subtract you will get his name. Let's go!

TRUTH—T+END—D+ICEBERG—ICE= ?

Send all answers to DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Corner, 33 East First street, New York City, stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

WE'LL GET IT ALL SOME DAY



A PIONEER

By ELIZABETH RENSZEL.

A Pioneer is the dearest friend
A person could wish for.
He is true and faithful to the end,
Who could yearn for more.

The Pioneer friend sticks to you,
Just like a jar of glue,
Be sure and appreciate him too
For he'll do all he can, for you.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Comrade Ruthenberg's last words were "Let's Fight On!" We, children of the workers can best FIGHT ON against the bosses' teachings in school, by subscribing to, and getting subscribers for, the Young Comrade. This is a wonderful, big, children's monthly newspaper that costs only 50c for a whole year or 25c for six months. Send your letter to DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

FILL OUT THIS BLANK

Name Age
Address
City State

WE'RE MOVING

From next week on, The Young Comrade Corner will no longer appear in the magazine section of

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

Little Benjamin lived thru many sad days. His father was so unhappy that he no longer wanted to work, and many evenings he would return home with his back all bloody. Instead of the caressing and joy to which Benjamin was accustomed there was an unaccustomed silence in the house. Tom sat sadly on the ground, sometimes stroking sadly the woolly head of his little son, but never speaking. Only once in a while he would cry out, "Hannah!" and sigh deeply, while great tears rolled down his black face. And sometimes he would clench his fist, looking so angry that Benjamin took the little dog and crawled into a corner with him.

The overseer was always unsatisfied with Tom, he complained to the master of the laziness and obstinacy of the slave. Had poor Tom known the results of his disobedience, he would have worked as industriously as he used to, in spite of his anger and unhappiness.

The rich man celebrated his birthday. There was a great feast, chickens and calves and lambs were roasted, rich foods could be smelled all thru the house, the servants brought countless bottles from the wine-cellar. After supper the young guests

(To Be Continued.)

On the Screen

CASEY AT THE BAT

Here's an hour's good fun. It doesn't matter whether or not you know anything about baseball. You are sure to enjoy "Casey at the Bat." It is founded on the "classic" poem of baseball which millions of boys have learned in the past twenty years during which De Wolf Hopper helped popularize it from the stage.

But is more than just good fun to help you forget the problem of raising next month's rent. It is also a glimpse into recent but now historical America. The background of this baseball burlesque is the period of the "gay nineties"—the days of the great industrial development of America and the Spanish-American war. This is another side of it—the Florida Sextet, the gay early Broadway, the open scandals of professional baseball when it was not yet organized well enough to cover up its bad features. These are the days of the singing waiters of sentimental ballads in the saloons when the keg of beer was placed on the ball field to "wet your whistle."

"There was no joy in Mudville when the mighty Casey had struck out"—and it is tragic in this picture. But there's a lot of joy in the performance of Wallace Beery as the mighty Casey. Here's the typical big boob whose mentality is child-like, but whose ability to sock that old apple bring him fame and fortune. It's a clever burlesque of modern ball players and no doubt there is an outstanding baseball hero of today that will occur to your mind when you see the picture. We promise you a hearty laugh when you see the mighty Casey at bat with a pitcher of beer in one hand and a bat in the other. If you have ever played on a saloon ball club in the old days you will also find this scene not unlike-like. How prevalent was the gambling and crookedness of pro-baseball is attested to in this picture in which the tricks of the gamblers are made to explain the great historic failure of Casey that so saddened Mudville on that great historic day.

Wallace Beery (a good name for an actor to play the role of an old-time ball player!) is a natural character comedian. In "Casey at the Bat" he portrays the baseball bozo as skillfully and as hilariously as he did the prize-fighting boob in "We're in the Navy Now." Zazu Pitts, Ford Sterling and Sterling Holloway, in their parts, give excellent support.

You will find no matters of great importance in this picture. It is simply wholesome, explosive burlesque on the national game against a background of the America of thirty years ago. If you don't know a thing about baseball you still will enjoy it immensely. If you are a baseball bug you are due for uproarious laughter. Here's a picture truly, typically American.

"Casey at the Bat" is produced at a great moment in American life... the opening of the baseball season. It is served with an eye to catch cash. If you have the cash, you might contribute to the poor, starving movie producers. They need it and you will enjoy the picture showing at the Paramount.—W. C.

Screen Notes

"Heart of Salome," Victor Schertzinger's production for Fox Films, is nearing completion at the West Coast Studios. The cast includes Alma Rubens, Walter Pidgeon and Holmes Herbert.

Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton will be featured in a new comedy "Fireman Save My Child."

New pictures announced for the Broadway film houses next week in-

JOHN BARRYMORE



Now appearing in two films on Broadway, in "Don Juan" at the Warner Theatre and "When a Man Loves" at the Selwyn.

clude: "White Gold," with Jetta Goudal, at the Roxy; "Afraid to Love," with Florence Vidor, at the Paramount; "Frisco Sally Levy," with Sally O'Neil at the Capital and "The Notorious Lady," with Lewis Stone, at the Strand.

The John Barrymore film, "When a Man Loves," now playing at the Selwyn will be transferred Monday to Warner's Theatre replacing "Don Juan," which closes this Sunday.

Moss' Broadway beginning Monday will introduce a film comedy week, presenting Charles Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms"; Harold Lloyd in "I Do"; and "Our Gang" comedy.

"The King of Kings," Cecil de Mille's new screen version of the life of Christ, will be presented at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday, April 19. It is said that the production cost over \$2,500,000 and took two years to produce.

Will Rogers will be starred in that old stage relic "A Texas Steer" which First National will produce. He will play the role of the Texas cattleman.

Beethoven's Ninth To Close Symphony Season Sunday

Tomorrow will bring to a close Walter Damrosch's forty-two year career as musical director of the New York Symphony Orchestra. With the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in Mecca Auditorium tomorrow afternoon, he will pass into the ranks of guest conductors, appearing for only a short period each season to direct the musical organization established by his father, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, in 1878.

He will also continue to conduct the Children's and Young People's Concerts. He was the first to give concerts of this nature. The Young People's Concerts were started by him nearly thirty years ago and the concerts for children eleven years ago. This summer he plans to go to Europe to attend the Salzburg Music Festival.

The soloists for the Ninth Symphony include Florence Austral, Tudor Davies, Viola Silva and Frederic Baer and a chorus of 300.

DRAMA

"The Circus Princess" Opens At Winter Garden April 25

The Winter Garden will house the newest Shubert musical "The Circus Princess," with its New York premiere set for Monday evening April 25. The new operetta which has a score by Emmerich Kalman, composer of "Countess Maritza," has been playing for some time in Vienna and reopened in Atlantic City last Monday. It plays in Philadelphia for two weeks beginning this Monday. The large company is headed by George Haskell, Hal Skelly, Guy Robertson, George Bickel, Gloria Foy, James C. Morton, Florence Morrison, Joseph Toner, Stanley Harrison, Starr Jones and Arthur Barry. Added attractions are "Poodles" Hanneford and family, the Lieblich singers and a group of Foster Girls.

The book and lyrics are by Harry B. Smith from the original of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grünwald.

Broadway Briefs

The Circus—Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined "greatest show on earth" is all ready for the youngsters, and the grownups. The big spectacle opens next Tuesday afternoon at the New Madison Square Garden. A sacred white elephant of Burma is one of the big features this year.

J. P. McEvoy's new "Americana" will be produced here in July by Aarons and Freedly. The first edition of the McEvoy work is now on tour.

Midgie Miller will be starred in "The Girl from Childs," a musical comedy with book by Archie Colby, lyrics by Phil Cook and music by Tom Johnstone.

"The Jazz Singer," with George Jessel, will play a two weeks engagement at the Century Theatre beginning Monday April 18th.

"Wall Street," a play by James M. Rosenberg which is announced to open at the Hudson Theatre, April 20, is the production of The Stagers, an organization which presented a number of plays at the Fifty-second Street Theater last season.

Winchell Smith is back from Europe with the completed script of "The Zoo" written in collaboration with Michael Arlen and scheduled for production next season by Charles Dillingham.

Charles J. Mulligan, has entered the producing field, and is planning to present a comedy-drama, "The Lady Screams," by Everett Chantler and which will be given an out-of-town try-out in two weeks.

MUSIC

Toscanini Engaged As Regular Conductor of the Philharmonic

In a statement issued this week from the Philharmonic Society of New York, the announcement states that Arturo Toscanini, previously engaged as guest conductor with the Philharmonic orchestra, will appear here next season as regular conductor of the orchestra. The great master will give to the New York public more than 30 concerts during the coming season.

Toscanini will arrive here next January to conduct 26 concerts at Carnegie Hall, 3 in the Metropolitan Opera House, and 3 in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will also conduct 2 concerts in Philadelphia, 2 in Washington, 2 in Pittsburgh, 2 in Boston and 1 in Wheeling, W. Va.

Mengelberg will continue as one of the regular directors of the Society. As in the past few years, he will conduct concerts of the first half season while Toscanini will take over the last half.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

"Parsifal" next Friday afternoon, its only performance this season, will be a feature of the closing week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera. Beginning at one o'clock it will be sung by Larsen-Todsen, Hunter, Melchior, Bohnen.

Rosa Ponselle and Giovanni Martinelli will return for a special double-bill matinee on Thursday. The former will sing in "Cavalleria Rusticana" with Bourskaya, Egner and Tokatyan, Pico; and the latter in "Pagliacci" with Mario and Basiola Bada. Other operas of the closing week:

"Aida" Monday evening with Mueller, Clausen and Johnson, Bohnen.

"The King's Henchmen," Wednesday evening with Easton, Wakefield, and Chamlee, Tibbett.

"Giara" and "Rigoletto" Thursday evening, the former with Miss Galli and Bonfiglio, Berger; the latter sung by Talley, Telva, and Gigli, DeLuca.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" Friday evening with Bori, Lewis, and Chamlee, Tibbett.

"Der Rosenkavalier" Saturday

WALTER DAMROSCH



The noted conductor of the New York Symphony will give his final concert tomorrow afternoon at Mecca Temple.

matinee, with Mueller, Saston, and Tedesco, Bohnen.

"Gloconda," Saturday night with Rosa Ponselle, Branzell and Gigli, Basiola.

Music Notes

George Antheil will make his first appearance in America in a concert of his own works, at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night. The composer has been abroad for six years. The program consists of the String Quartet, the Sonata for Violin, Piano, and Drum, the Jazz Symphony, and the Ballet Mecanique.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will appear in Aeolian Hall next Tuesday at a concert of Russian folk songs by Plevitzkaia.

A concert of American music will be given at Carnegie Hall, Friday afternoon, April 22, under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Ernest Schelling, pianist, Francis Macmillen, violinist, and Mme. Francesca Peralta and The American Orchestral Society, under the leadership of Chalmers Clifton, will take part.

DRAMA

Jewish Peasant Life

"The Idle Inn," Based on Jewish Folk Tale,
Produced at Irving Place Theatre

Reviewed By A. B. MAGIL

When in 1921 Jacob Ben-Ami made his debut on the English-speaking stage under the management of Arthur Hopkins, one of the plays he appeared in was Peretz Hirschbeim's "The Idle Inn," which he had performed successfully in Yiddish. I didn't see the play, but if I remember correctly, it proved a flop. "The Idle Inn" was probably too intimately Yiddish for successful translation, lacking as it did the melodramatic appeal of "The Dybbuk."

Now Ben-Ami, back on the Yiddish stage again, has revived this classic of the modern Yiddish drama at the Irving Place Jewish Art Theatre. He appears in the leading role, alternating with Anatol Vinogradoff. The latter played the part on the night I saw the performance, handling it capably.

Steals Bride.

"The Idle Inn" is based on a folk tale and its people have an elemental simplicity and heartiness. Maita, a country girl, is in love with her cousin, Itzik, a gay, handsome, blustering lad. But her father, Bendet, has other plans for her and arranges a match with Leibush, the son of a neighbor. There is an old inn, said to be haunted by evil spirits, which Bendet proposed to rebuild for the young couple.

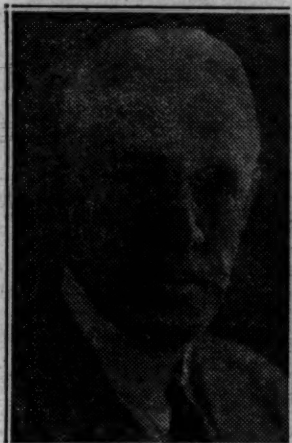
At the wedding feast three mysterious merchants appear and bring gifts for the bride. While the celebration is at its height, Itzik steals her away from under the very nose of the bridegroom. They wander about in the forest, where in a scene of alternate lovemaking and recrimination, they are discovered by Bendet, who rescues his daughter after a struggle with Itzik.

In the final act Bendet, goaded by the evil spirits, becomes insane and sets fire first to the idle inn and then to his own house.

Yiddish Pastorals.

A simple tale, told with beauty and tenderness. Peretz Hirschbeim is the poet among Yiddish prose writers. He is the first true pastoral writer in modern Yiddish literature and he has brought the gaiety and sadness of Russian Jewish peasant life upon the stage. Because he believed in the beauty of that life, in its earthy wholesomeness and spontaneity, he wrote with conviction and depth. He can be lyrical without growing maud-

FRITZ WILLIAMS



Plays the role of the Dollar-a-Year Patriot, in "Spread Eagle," Jed Harris' new drama at the Martin Beck Theatre.

lin, naive without being commonplace. In the third act of "The Idle Inn," the scene between Itzik and Maita in the forest, there is luxuriant writing, words that break into flame and smolder in the darkness.

The play's chief weakness is its unconvincing end. "The Idle Inn," for all its romantic wistfulness, is comedy, and the tragic conclusion bears no organic relationship to the spirit of the play.

Uneven acting, often strident and exaggerated mar the play's essential delicacy. Once more the Yiddish actor, trained in naturalistic schools with the emphasis on the individual rather than on the play, stumbles over any role that happens to be outside his particular genre. There is, however, good work by Helen Zelinskala, as Maita, Anatol Vinogradoff, as Itzik, and Gershon Rubin, as Maita's grandfather.

Rumor has it that Minnie Maddern Fisk and Margaret Anglin, with Otis Skinner as their guest star, are planning to produce "The Merry Wives of Windsor," as the first of a series of revivals to be offered here.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE SECOND MAN," a new play by S. N. Behrman, will be presented at the Guild Theatre on Monday night by the Theatre Guild. In the cast are Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Margalo Gillmore and Earle Larimore.

TUESDAY

"RUTHERFORD & SON," by K. G. Soerby will be revived by the Lenox Hill Players at the Grove Street Theatre Tuesday night.

THURSDAY

"ONE GLORIOUS HOUR," a comedy by Gerhard Falkenberg, will open next Thursday night at the Selwyn Theatre. The cast is headed by Vivienne Osborne and includes: Ulrich Haupt, Joseph Kilgour, Effingham Pinto and Herbert Yost. The play is being produced by the Lepano Amusement Company in association with Murray Phillips.

"JOAN OF ARC," a dramatic version of Mark Twain's story, will begin a series of matinees Thursday afternoon. Clara Clemens, Mark Twain's daughter, will play the principal role.

"IT'S A WOW," a comedy by Bert J. Norton, will open Thursday night at the Theatre Masque, presented by Albert Bannister. The cast will include Leona Beutelle, Dorothy Tierney, Katherine Givney, Ethel Wright, Frederic Howard and Leonard Stillman.

SATURDAY

"THE TIGHTWAD," by Robert Keith, will be presented by the Shubert's at the 45th Street Theatre next Saturday night. The cast includes: Alexander Clark, Marie Carroll, King Calder, Lucille Nikolas, Leah Winslow, Allen Moore and Rollo Dix.

MUSIC

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Wed. Mat., April 13... "Cradle Song"

Wed. Eve., Apr. 13... "The Master Builder"

Thurs. Eve., April 14... "Cradle Song"

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